

THE
MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.
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MONTHLY MUSEUM
 OF
KNOWLEDGE and RATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT.

No. IV.]—For A P R I L, 1792.—[Vol. IV.

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Ornamented with an Engraving of the BUFFALO.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

A Dialogue—unavoidably omitted.

Oration on Genius—merits a place next month.

Description of Newgate prison, Connecticut—is reserved for a short time.

Lindor's future correspondence is requested—Some Amusing Historiettes would be pleasing, whether addressed to *Caroline*, or not.

Our *Berkshire* Friend, who favoured us with the Story of *Florimore* and *Leontine*, must surely be happy at this species of composition—pray continue it.

The Gentleman, who has promised, Sketches of the above County, will oblige us by his attention.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society, are requested to honour us with their communications.

TO POETICAL FRIENDS.

The Magazine from its foundation, to nearly the present hour, has been adorned in this department, by original composition. At present our resources are nearly exhausted.—Harvard, Hanover, Providence and Yale Colleges are the receptacles of genius—May we not flatter ourselves with future libations from classical Fountains?

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	<i>f.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Funded Six per Cents,	20	4
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Malta, Mag. XIV. Vol. IV.



The BUFFALO.



T H E

MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

For A P R I L, 1792.

ACCOUNT of the BUFFALO.

[Illustrated with an ENGRAVING.]

THIS beast, of which there are vast numbers in the interior parts of America, is larger than an ox, has short black horns, with a large beard under his chin, and his head is so full of hair, that it falls over his eyes and gives him a frightful look. There is a bunch on his back which begins at the haunches, and increasing gradually to the shoulders, reaches on to the neck. Both this excrescence, and its whole body, are covered with long hair, or rather wool, of a dun or mouse colour, which is exceedingly valuable, especially that on the forepart of the body. Its head is larger than a bull's, with a very short neck; the breast is broad, and the body decreases towards the buttocks. These creatures will run away at the sight of a man, and a whole herd will make

off when they perceive a single dog. The flesh of the Buffalo is excellent food, its hide extremely useful, and the hair very proper for the manufacture of various articles.

Mr. Catesby, in his Natural History of Carolina, calls this the American *Bison*, and says, it is the only species of wild cow known in North America, there being none like the European, but what were first carried over. The male in summer, with his body bare and his head muffled up in long hair, makes a very formidable appearance. They range in droves and feed in open savannas. Their flesh differs from beef, as venison does from mutton. The bunch on their shoulders is thought to be the most delicate part.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

The LOUNGING TRADESMAN.

IN every town, there is a tradesman of this stamp. He deserves to be held up in memento to others. Read then, the following sketch.

His crime is, neglecting his own business and interesting himself in that of his neighbours. Would you find him at his shop, you must be there before

fore breakfast. So far he is a pretty good man. But for the rest part of the day and the evening, you may generally rather look at any other place in the vicinity. If there is any publick meeting, court arbitration, horse race, or other diversion, you may be sure, he is present. If there is nothing like this going on, I would advise you to plant yourself at the first tavern, store, or place of resort in your way, and doubtless you will see him very soon; for not more constant does the moon make its revolution, than he shows himself at all these places in succession several times in a day.

And what is his mighty business? Why, to be eye witness to every transaction, and ear witness to every story in circulation; to give his advice on every important matter; to talk politicks; to enter into the spirit of every quarrel; and to decide between man and man as mediator and judge, acquitting one, and condemning another, as his superlative wisdom dictates.

He is not a drunkard yet, but I see

however, that he begins to grow corpulent; and I believe he takes more than comports with his purse, however it may affect his health. Now from this account a stranger would be apt to suspect, that he is not a man of business. But I assure you, it is otherwise; for besides an assiduous attention to all these weighty concerns, for which he never dreams of any recompense, but the present heart felt satisfaction and the pleasure of relating it—besides this, he will undertake as much work in his occupation as you shall desire. He will promise you any quantity at any time. You may call for the articles bespoke, and, "Sir, you shall have them any day you shall fix." No time is amiss, but the present. Suppose you should call half a dozen times by adjournments, and still be *put off* and disappointed—Who can you be irritated at a man who is so publick spirited? "Why truly," he will tell you, "an unexpected affair took place, and your work shall be done immediately."

OICONOMOS.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

The OCCASIONAL VISITOR. No. II.

The DISADVANTAGES of VICE.

NUMEROUS are the crimes, of which human nature is accused. Her propensity to imitate vicious examples, rather than good, never fails to head the catalogue. But perhaps, in this instance, she is unjustly impeached; for when men follow vicious examples, they frequently intend to imitate good ones. To be vicious, from love to vice, is not consistent even with man's depravity. The vicious seem to continue in vice, rather from the imagined difficulties of a reformation, than from any fondness for the course they are pursuing. If then such difficulties attend a change from misery to happiness, as generally to prevent the transition; what can allure us from happiness to misery? The passions in their natural state are not certainly promoters of pain; and as excessive indulgence in them is at-

tended with uneasiness, surely we do not mean to pursue vice, when we begin to imitate vicious examples. Our first deviations from the path of rectitude seem rather to arise from this cause: Virtue consists in the restraint, and vice in contemning these bonds, and delivering ourselves from them. The virtuous continue in the right path and are disregarded; the vicious deviate from it, and excite our attention. We admire and imitate their boldness, without considering its destructive consequences. Thus some of the first approaches to vice arise from a desire of pursuing virtue. But we do not abstract this courage, which we wish to possess, from the vice, that accompanies it; and think it impossible to imitate what we admire in our exemplar, without copying what we ought to abhor.

If we can thus vindicate human nature against one of the numerous charges, that have been adduced against her, we shall entertain a better opinion of ourselves; and from this may derive some lessons, which will make us more worthy our esteem. As in the present corrupted state of the world, vicious examples are more frequently offered for our imitation, than good; temptations to entice us to vice, than encouragements to fix us in virtue, we ought to remember that it shews more fortitude to resist the allurements of vice, than courage to burst the bonds of virtue. When the tyren allures, she strives with every tempting art to draw us to her embraces; so that we must summon the whole fortitude of the soul, or resistance will be vain. But when we depart from virtue, like a haughty mistress, she disdains to urge us to tarry; and delivers us to the misery, which vice has prepared. It is courageous indeed to dare to be miserable; but our courage is much more advantageously employed, when we dare to be happy. When we are vicious from imitation, we many times intend to copy a virtue; and though this cannot entirely exculpate us, it must lessen the severity of our sentence. But it is the height of absurdity to become vicious for the attainment of pleasure. Could a more severe punishment be inflicted, than the misery of vice, we should most justly deserve it for our folly.

If we but reflect a moment upon the consequences of virtue and vice, we shall, perhaps, think it more eligible to be virtuous cowards, than wretched heroes. To suppose it a courage worthy of imitation, to free ourselves from the restraints of virtue, and to plunge into vice, seems rather a re-

solve of a delirious brain, than a determination of cool reason. Yet we see that many, to obtain this badge of distinction, lay aside the character of men, and voluntarily commence brutality. The debauchee fancies he is not to be influenced by the rules, which govern others; and to shew that they do not restrain him, rejects with disdain the appearance of virtue.—The bottle and the brothel debilitate his body and mind; load the one with diseases, and the other with cares. To relieve himself from this accumulated weight, he applies to his bottle with greater success; for it reduces him to a state of stupidity, incapable of pleasure and pain; except that misery, which such debasement must cause a rational being. His only happiness is, when thus sunk as far beneath the brute, as he is by nature above him. This is the pleasure enjoyed by that *exalted mind*, which will not endure the restraint of virtue. Let us view for a moment his happiness, who can submit to be virtuous. The good man preserves an internal happiness, a sort of perpetual sunshine in the soul. He can at any time retire within himself and enjoy unadulterated pleasure. No trouble can assault him; for whatever approaches him, contributes to his enjoyment.—Thus every thing around conspires to his happiness; which when he wishes to enjoy in the greatest perfection, he retires to his mind and finds it there. A more perfect emblem of divinity cannot be found on earth.

If then we would avoid the greatest human wretchedness, and enjoy the most perfect human happiness, let us spurn with indignation the allurements of vice, and remain in obedience to the dictates of virtue.

L.

THOUGHTS ON THE ORIGIN OF COAL MINES.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

Observing in your agreeable and useful Miscellany for March, Dr. Franklin's account of those ap-

pearances which he thinks evinces coal to have a vegetable origin in the coal mine at Whitehaven, Cumberland,

berland, I could not but notice the perfect similarity between his description of that and what is observable in the hill ranging on the Northeast side of this town. In digging for cellars or for wells, through a dark slaty and cloggy stratum of more than 50 feet, there frequently appear the most perfect impression of the leaves and branches of ferns. The minutest fibres discoverable by the naked eye on the stalk or leaf, are equally so, on the pieces of slate that bear the marks of that vegetable. These appearances are very frequent between the layers of slate. It may also be worth observing that the asbestos, an incombustible fossil of the appearance of moss, is often found adhering to some of this slate. I have often gathered it and tried it in the fire, which has no other effect than to render it pure and white, without the least apparent diminution of its parts, or of remaining heat.

I think it not improbable that this hill will in some future day be found to contain immense stores of fuel to supply the inhabitants with that necessary article when it shall have been

principally consumed from the surface of the earth. This sentiment is confirmed by several English gentlemen, who have been acquainted with the complexion of the substance that is taken from their coal mines, and who tell us that what they observe coming from below the surface here, bears a strong resemblance to that both in colour and smell. Should this be the case, what a happy alternative for fuel? That it really will, is further viced by an actually experiment with some of this substance taken about 50 feet below the top of the ground. It had much the appearance of coal; and being tried in a blacksmith's forge, it burned like the meanest parts of imported coal, and was attended with a similar smell. Whether these substances, as the Doctor supposes, have been formed near the surface of the earth, and been buried by some great convulsions of nature, may be a subject of enquiry with the curious.

Yours, &c.

H.

Providence, April 2, 1792.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

THE ACCOMPLISHED FEMALE CHARACTER.

SALLY, the beautiful Sally, was possessed of all the graces of an accomplished character. Her tender years, were well susceptible of the charms of obedience, and filial respect; while, by the nurturing care of parental tenderness, her infant virtues began to bloom and diffuse their captivating charms, through the tender miniature of unaffected sensibility.

Taught by the persuasive lectures, and inclined by the alluring charms of virtuous examples, she, early, concentrated in her bosom, the complicated properties of the most amiable. In her intercourse with the world, she was careful to unite familiarity with dignity, and had a happy talent of accommodating herself to the humour of the company, without sacrificing her principles. Her resolutions were founded upon mature deliberation,

and pursued with a dignifying perseverance. Whenever she felt herself injured, the native tenderness of her disposition inclined her rather to pity, than to revenge, and disposed her to adopt, as the rule of her conduct, the sacred maxims of inspiration. In her friendships, the sincerity of her own heart led her to be unsuspectful of dissimulation in others; and her unguarded hours of sociability were equally pleasing and informing. Unbiased by the allurements of antiquity, or custom, her enquiry was always for truth, and in the polemick discussion of a subject she contended, not for the mastery, but for information: and in all things, possessed a certain flexibility of disposition correspondent to this axiom of Pope's, *to enjoy is to obey*.

Her deportment displayed the greatest familiarity and ease of access, but internal dignity and nobleness

ness of soul excluded her from illusive adulation, and placed her on the eminence of indifference to its cringing caresses. As she carefully avoided all farcassick repartee, so she was averse to all ambiguity of expression, which rather corrupts than corrects the taste, and erases from the heart those generous sentiments, the appropriated excellence of human nature.

Her countenance displayed expression truly interesting, which the gentle flame of love brightened into animation. Nature instamped on her disposition the traces of rectitude, and wrote in her face the traits of sincerity. A thousand nameless delicacies breathed in every word and flowed in every gesture. The rosy cheek, the ruby lip and sparkling eye, can exhibit but a faint emblem of the beauties of her mind. Though by the native sprightliness of her disposition, she was enamoured with the gaiety, and splendid entertainments of the theatre; yet she was perfectly ac-

quainted with common concerns of domestic life, and exhibited the most landable examples of industry and economy.

She possessed a fruitful imagination, which was a continual source of social rapture; and early discovered a taste for polite learning, which she cultivated as a source of rational entertainment. She felt a pleasure inexpressible in contemplating upon the mysterious order of nature; and calmly looked through nature up to nature's God. Thus she was equally formed for the mirthful scenes of the parlor, and the solemn duties of the closet; and in all the jocund liveliness of youth, was careful, that the higher principles of religion and morality should influence her life, and govern her conduct: And with pleasing dread, in solemn contemplation, was wont to muse upon the invisible scenes of futurity.

OVANDO.

Northfield, March 26, 1792.

CEREMONY of opening the CHINESE GROUNDS, for CULTURE.

ON the fifteenth day of the first moon, in every year, which generally corresponds to the beginning of March, the Emperor in person performs the ceremony of opening the grounds. The prince, in great pomp, proceeds to the field appointed for the ceremony: The princes of the imperial family, the Presidents of the five great tribunals, and an infinite number of Mandarins accompany him. Two sides of the field are occupied by the Emperor's officers and guards; the third is allotted for all the labourers of the province, who repair thither to behold their art honoured and practised by the head of their empire; the fourth is reserved for the Mandarins.

The Emperor enters the field alone, prostrates himself, and nine times, strikes his head against the ground, in adoration of *Tien* the God of heaven; he pronounces, with a loud voice, a prayer appointed by the tribunal of rites, invoking the blessing of the Almighty Sovereign on his labour, and

on the labour of his people who form his family; he then, in quality of sovereign pontiff of the empire, sacrifices a bullock, which he offers up to heaven, as the source of every blessing: Whilst they cut the victim in pieces, and place them on the altar, they bring to the Emperour a plough, in which are yoked a pair of bullocks, magnificently adorned. The Emperour, then, laying aside his royal robes, takes hold of the handle of the plough, and turns up several furrows the whole length of the field; then, with a complaisant air, having delivered the plough to the Mandarins, they successively follow his example, emulating one another in performing this honourable labour with the greatest dexterity. The ceremony concludes with the distribution of money, and pieces of stuff, among the labourers there present; the most active of whom finish the remaining labour, in presence of the Emperour, with great agility and address.

Some

Some time after, when they have sufficiently laboured and manured their grounds, the Emperor repairs again, in procession, and begins the sowing of the fields, always accompanied with ceremony, and attended by the labourers of the province.

The same ceremonies are performed, on the same days, in all the provinces of the empire, by the viceroys,

assisted by all the magistrates of their departments, in presence of a great number of the labourers of their respective provinces. I have seen this opening of the ground at Canton, and never remember to have beheld any of the ceremonies, invented by men, with half the pleasure and satisfaction with which I observed this.

THE REPENTANT FATHER.

SO Henry dismounted from his courser, and ordering his attendants to remain in the valley, he ascended the mountain as the shepherd directed him.

Many a weary step he took to gain the summit: sometimes he climbed the rock and sometimes the scimitar made a way through the thicket for its master.

With exhausted strength, and almost fainting beneath the fatigue of his journey, he at length found himself at the side of a water fall, where his guide bid him rest; there he moistened his parched lips with the luxurious draught, and opened the wallet that had been prepared to give him a feast in the desert.

But he stayed not long.

Henry's mind was possessed with cares that did not suffer him to linger by the way; so he pursued a winding path, which soon brought him to a grove of pines, and at the end of it, under the shelter of an overhanging rock, he saw the hermitage he sought, and the venerable inhabitant of it.

The old man was upon his knees and the prayer of the evening was on his lips.

So Henry sat himself down on a stone at the door of the cave, and

waited with many an anxious thought till the offices of devotion should be finished.

"Father of mercies," implored the hermit, "let the sad contrition of my latter days atone for the crimes of my former years; but alas! how can he ask forgiveness, who was the murderer of his own son—of his only child. The crime seems almost beyond the reach of eternal mercy! I drove him from my door, he fled to the forest, and the wild beast devoured him."

"Is it possible," continued the old man, "that my tears can have washed away my offence, and that I shall meet my boy in heaven?"

"You shall see him on earth," said Henry, throwing himself at the hermit's feet, "I am that son, whom Providence, in its goodness, has preserved to comfort his father's age and support his declining years. A long, a perilous journey, I have taken, to make his latter days happy, and to close his eyes in peace."

Alas! as Henry spoke, those days were already passed, and his eyes were closed forever. Henry looked up to receive a blessing. The hermit—the father—was no more. His last sigh had escaped him.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

MAHOMET Bey, king of Tunis, was dethroned by his subjects; but having the reputation of the philosopher's stone, he was restored by the dey of Algiers, upon promising to communicate the secret to him. Ma-

homet sent a plough in great pomp and ceremony, intimating that agriculture is the strength of a kingdom, and that the only philosopher's stone is a good crop, which may be easily converted into gold.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

On the VANITY of RICHES.

"Riches have wings and grandeur is a Dream."

TEMPORAL riches are at best but a source of perplexity and care; they involve a man in such a deep concern for fear of losing them, and such a strong desire of increasing them, that he has scarce time to think of any thing beyond the vanity of terrestrial objects. He is absorbed in anxiety, led on by avaricious principles, and becomes immensely rich, but still is poor indeed; for he spends his whole life in the pursuit of wealth, and when he has got it, what better is he for it, unless he makes a proper use of it, and adds to the felicity of his fellow beings, by bestowing on the really poor and distressed objects, such a share of comfort as is reasonably to be expected from him? Man never was intended to live for himself alone, but to make all around him happy; nor intended to be so far elevated by any exalted station in this sublunary state of existence, as to look down upon his fellow beings with disdain and contempt; but on the contrary to consider, that although he is singularly favoured with wealth and raised to splendid seats, still he is but a man, and although he is in some respect higher than his neighbours, yet he ought to be easy of access and ever ready to lend his aid to all around him. A man that abounds in wealth and grandeur is but a miserable creature, when compared with a man in moderate circumstances: And more especially if laid on his death bed—without ever having thought what was the grand design of his existence.—What has he to reflect on at this late hour of his life? Why, that he has sacrificed his whole life, which was granted him by the wise author of his existence to prepare for another world, to the base purposes of ambition and in making vast additions to his golden piles. Thus do riches subvert the very design of man's preparatory state. I have a neighbour who has made it his sole business to amass wealth and seek distinguished offices, he is now far advanced in years and immensely rich; he sent his ser-

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B

vant one evening not long since to request me to come and see him, and although I am and have been for many years past his near neighbour, still as he always appeared to feel the effects of his wealth, and had not ever looked on me but with disdain, I being a man in low circumstances, was not a little surprised at his sending for me; however, I immediately brushed myself up, and went to his house—found him in low spirits and quite dejected, which I was surprised to behold, as he was naturally very high spirited and cheerful. He called me by name, bade me sit down by him—for he had something to say to me. What it could be I could not imagine; however he began his discourse as nearly as I can recollect in the following words, viz. "My friend, I have sent for you to inform you that I am smit with a true sense of what has been the foolish business of my life. I have lately experienced a loss, to which you are knowing; it is the only one of any consequence I have met with since I began my life, and it has been, I verily believe, good for me, for by it I have been awakened to see that all these my possessions are but dross when compared with a treasure in heaven; four score years have nearly elapsed since I first trod the stage of human existence, and what alas has been my life; but an eager desire and an uninterrupted pursuit of wealth and grandeur. At my arriving to a state of manhood I had a handsome fortune left me, enough, if properly used, to have carried me through this world; but being led astray by an ardent desire of becoming affluent, I made it my whole concern to make additions to my estate, and have sought distinguished seats in government; all which is well known to you. I have many times usuriously and unjustly taken from my poor neighbours their little inheritance. My high station and my unbounded wealth have to much elated me that I have felt myself far above the level of mankind—alas! my heart shrinks back while I relate these my doings.

doings. I have seen the folly of earthly riches, their deluding and ensnaring powers; in short, they have been a curse to me. I have sent for you to request you to forgive me the many injuries I have been the cause of bringing upon you; I need not repeat them, they are all known to you. You are now gliding down the tide of life with comfort and composure, having enough to live on, and something in store for a sick day, while I am plunged deep into the vortex of misery and am almost drowned in despair, and all for what? because I have not used aright the talents that were put into my hands to obtain an inheritance in heaven; but where my treasure has been, that is on earth, my heart hath been also. I tremble while I tell you that through all the scenes which I have passed, since I have been in being, I have kept my God and the thoughts of a future state at an awful distance from me, and now am but just awakened to know this horrid state of my soul.—'Tis true I have gone up to the house of the Lord and have been a constant at-

tendant on publick worship, but where were my thoughts? at a distance, and a great distance, from the duty I apparently was engaged in. This my doing has been my folly, and although it is high time I was ready to meet my redeemer, still I have but just begun to ask pardon of and seek my offended sovereign—my limbs are feeble, my mind and body are weakened by infirmity, and I sensibly feel my flesh decay; I hope I shall be spared among the living a little while longer and that I shall have a space for repentance. I beg you to visit me often and assist me in this great undertaking. Come and converse with me frequently, and wherein I have rendered you evil for good do you render me good for evil." Having thus spoken, a person came into the room abruptly, which interrupting his speaking further at that time, he urged me to call on him soon, which I promised to do, bade him good night, and went home, fully convinced of the evil of riches and grandeur, and that temporal happiness consists in neither.

MILETIUS.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

The ADVANTAGES of a LITURGY.

"Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thy heart be hasty to utter any thing before God."

NO part of publick worship is more important than prayer; and if performed in a proper manner, none would be more pleasing or profitable to the worshippers.

Though I am decidedly in favour of a *Liturgy*, I should have no great objection against the present mode of performing this part of publick worship among protestant dissenters, provided their prayers were always previously digested and arranged, and were so free from all peculiarities of sentiment, that those christians who consider the bible as their only creed, could readily join in them.

But whatever may be said in vindication of this mode of prayer, I conceive nothing can be said in favour of publick extemporaneous prayer, properly so called. There are at present but very few advocates for extempo-

aneous preaching. This may justly be considered as a disrespect to the audience. And if the respect due to our fellow creatures requires that our addresses to them should be carefully studied and methodized; it cannot surely be thought consistent with that profound reverence which is due to the *Creator*, that our publick solemn addresses to him should be mere extemporaneous effusions.

In our common wants, which are the principal things to be expressed in our publick prayers, there is no great variation, and therefore there is no occasion for any great variety of language in expressing them. A laboured variety favours more of ostentation than devotion. And though it may encrease the popularity of the speaker, it is in no degree conducive

to the edification of his fellow worshippers.

There are indeed many of our worthy clergymen fully sensible of this, and therefore, except a few occasional variations, always express themselves in their publick prayers in nearly the same form of words, or at least without using a greater variety of language than sentiment. But there are others so fond of displaying their powers of invention and eloquence, that while their minds ought to be fixed on the object of worship, they are principally intent upon language, so that their own devotion is in a great measure destroyed, and that of their fellow worshippers perplexed, if not confounded.

To remedy this and similar evils, I conceive that a well composed *liturgy*, would be of excellent use.—Among the advantages which would probably arise from such a mode of worship generally adopted by dissenters, the following seem very obvious.

It would have a manifest tendency to promote family worship, which at

present, in many places, is pitifully neglected.

In publick worship it would greatly assist the devotion of serious and judicious christians, especially such as are dissatisfied with the present mode. It would have a tendency to encourage men of superior learning and abilities to enter into the ministry, and to discourage all novices and illiterate persons, whose popularity arises chiefly from their extemporaneous prayers; and

It would be one important step, which I doubt not we ought to take towards a happy reunion between congregationalists and episcopalians: And though a perfect unity of sentiment, is perhaps not to be expected, in the present state; it would have a tendency to effect a perfect unity as to the mode of worship throughout the whole christian world, and thus to bring forward those glorious times when "the wolf shall dwell with the lamb and the leopard lie down with the kid."

S. B.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

ANTIDOTE against the POISONOUS EFFECTS of ARSE-
NICK.

THE humane and learned Physician from whose work * this extract is made, has for thirty years past, employed his principal researches and labours against those enemies of mankind, *epidemics, contagious disorders, and poisons*. The last of these formidable enemies he here combats. The principles he lays down in treating of the four metallick poisons, *arsenick, corrosive sublimate, verdegrease, and lead*, as also of their antidotes, are founded upon a great number of experiments, made with the utmost attention, circumspection, and assiduity, upon a variety of natural substances, which, by their *affinities* with these poisons, are adapted to remove their corrosive qualities. The commissaries appointed by the medical faculty to

examine these experiments were, Messieurs *Macquer, Desseffarts, and Bucquet*; and their report is honorable, in the highest degree, to M. Navier, whose success in finding out the antidotes so long sought after is now beyond all doubt.

As to the persons who have been poisoned by arsenick, the remedy proposed by our author is as remarkable for its simplicity as for its salutary effects. He prescribes the immediate drinking of large quantities of *milk*, as that substance dissolves the arsenick as easily and effectually as water, and, at the same time softens the viscera that have been irritated by the corrosive influence of the poison. He observes on this occasion, that the arsenick is so far from curdling the milk,

* "Contrepoisons de l'arsenick, &c." by M. P. Touissant Navier M. D. King's Physician, Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c. Paris, 2 vols. 12mo. 1777.

milk, that, on the contrary, it prevents its coagulation. He prohibits the use of oil, because it is incapable of dissolving the arsenick. After the use of milk, he prescribes the *liver of sulphur of mars*, the dose a dram, taken in a pint of warm water. In case the *liver of sulphur* cannot be procured he recommends to the patient a lixivium gently alkaline, or soap water, and thereupon a solution of iron in vinegar or any other acid, or even a portion of *ink*, † if nothing else can be gotten. He finishes the cure by the use of milk and warm sulphureous waters, which experience has shewn to be of great efficacy in removing that numbness, those paralytick complaints and convulsions, that are the constant effects of poison.

This ingenious author cautions very strongly against the use of any acids, even the most gentle, in the present

case; because instead of softening and diminishing the poisonous influence of the arsenick, they evidently increase it. Even lemonade is pernicious. He looks upon the use of treacle (*theriaca*) in the same light. All these, in his opinion, irritate the venomous matter, deprive the best remedies of their efficacy, and contribute to render the death of the patient certain and painful.

The salutary effects of liver of sulphur, and particularly of liver of sulphur of Mars, as an antidote against arsenick, corrosive sublimate, verdegreafe, and even lead, is undoubtedly a most valuable discovery, and one of the happiest applications of chemistry to medical practice that has been made in our times. For this important discovery we are indebted to the sagacity, knowledge, and indefatigable industry of *M. Navier*.

† It is a vulgar opinion that *ink* is a portion of a poisonous nature. Our author has shewn the contrary, both by the ingredients which enter into its composition and by relating the case of a person who by mistake drank a large portion of this liquid without any bad consequences.

THE TWO LOVERS.

AT the capture of the town of Oia, in the Eastindies, by the Portuguese in 1508, an officer of that nation, named Sylveira, observed one of the natives, of a noble aspect, escaping by a private path, with a young woman of exquisite beauty. He ran instantly in order to secure them. The Indian did not appear at all apprehensive for his own safety; but after turning about to defend himself, he made a sign for his companion to fly. Her faithful love, however, would not

permit her to obey his injunctions. She resolutely refused to retire; assured her lover, that she would rather die on the spot, or be a captive with him, than to make her escape alone. Sylveira, affected by the bravery of the one, and the magnanimity of the other, gave them both liberty to depart; saying at the same time, to his officers and soldiers, "God forbid that my sword should destroy such noble and tender ties."

AN AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

[By M. MERCIER.]

UPON the accession of Louis XVI. to the throne, the ministers new in office, and moved by humanity, begun their administration with an act of clemency and justice; they inspected the registers of the Bastille, and set many prisoners at liberty.

Among these, there was an old man who had groaned in confinement for

forty seven years, between four thick and cold stone walls. Hardened by adversity, which strengthens both the mind and the constitution, when they are not overpowered by it, he had resisted the horrors of his long imprisonment with an invincible and manly spirit. His locks white, thin, and scattered, had almost acquired the rigidity

ty of iron ; whilst his body, environed for so long a time by a coffin of stone, had borrowed from it a firm and compact habit.

The narrow door of his tomb, turning upon its grating hinges, opened, not, as usual, by halves ; and an unknown voice announced his liberty, and bid him depart. Believing this to be a dream, he hesitated ; but at length rose up and walked forth with trembling steps, amazed at the space he traversed : The stairs of the prison, the halls, the court, seemed to him vast, immense, and almost without bounds. He stopped from time to time, and gazed around like a bewildered traveller : His vision was with difficulty reconciled to the clear light of day : He contemplated the heavens as a new object : His eyes remained fixed, and he could not even weep. Stupified with the newly acquired power of changing his position, his limbs, like his tongue, refused in spite of his efforts to perform their office ; at length he got through the formidable gate.

When he felt the motion of the carriage, prepared to transport him to his former habitation, he screamed out, and uttered some inarticulate sounds ; and as he could not bear this new movement, he was obliged to descend.

Supported by a benevolent arm, he sought out the street where he had formerly resided ; he found it, but no trace of his house remained ; one of the publick edifices occupied the spot where it had stood. He now saw nothing that brought to his recollection, either that particular quarter, the city itself, or the objects with which he had formerly been acquainted. The houses of his nearest neighbours, which were fresh in his memory, had assumed a new appearance. In vain were his looks directed to all the objects around him ; he could discover nothing of which he had the smallest remembrance. Terrified, he stopped and fetched a deep sigh.—To him, what did it import that the city was peopled with living creatures ? none of them were alive to him ; he was unknown to all the world, and he knew nobody. And whilst he wept, he regretted his dungeon.

At the name of the Bastille, which he often pronounced, and even claimed as an asylum, and the sight of his clothes that marked a former age, the crowd gathered round him ; curiosity, blended with pity, excited their attention. The most aged asked him many questions, but had no remembrance of the circumstances he recapitulated. At length accident brought in his way an ancient domestick, now a superannuated porter, who, confined to his lodge for fifteen years, had barely sufficient strength to open the gate : Even he did not know the master he had served ; but informed him that grief and misfortune had brought his wife to the grave thirty years before ; that his children were gone abroad to distant climes ; and that of all his relations and friends none now remained. This recital was made with the indifference which people discover for events long passed, and almost forgot.

The miserable man groaned, and groaned alone. The crowd around, offering only unknown features to his view, made him feel the excess of his calamities, even more than he would have done in the dreadful solitude that he had left.

Overcome with sorrow, he presented himself before the minister, to whose humanity he owed that liberty which was now a burden to him.—Bowing down, he said, restore me again to that prison from which you have taken me ; I cannot survive the loss of my nearest relations, of my friends ; and in one word, of a whole generation : Is it possible in the same moment to be informed of this universal destruction, and not to wish for death ? This general mortality, which to the rest of mankind comes slowly and by degrees, has to me been instantaneous, the operation of a moment. Whilst secluded from society, I lived with myself only ; but here I neither can live with myself nor with this new race, to whom my anguish and despair appear only as a dream. There is nothing terrible in dying, but it is dreadful indeed to be the last.

The minister was melted ; he caused the old domestick to attend this unfortunate

unfortunate person, as only he could talk to him of his family. This discourse was the single consolation that he received; for he shunned all intercourse with a new race, born since he had been exiled from the world; and he passed his time in the midst of

Paris, in the same solitude as he had done whilst confined in a dungeon for almost half a century. But the chagrin and mortification of meeting no person who could say to him, we were formerly known to one another, soon put an end to his existence.

MEDICAL VIRTUES of the COMMON STINGING NETTLE.

IT has long been my sentiment, that the most common gifts of Providence are the most useful, salutary and worthy of estimation. To prove that this opinion has not been ill founded, I will, at present apply it to only one instance, of which I can speak with great confidence.

The common stinging nettle, apparently as useless and troublesome a plant as any that has been stigmatized with the name of weed, is one of the most efficacious medicines we have in the vegetable kingdom: In the form of a strong decoction or infusion, taken in the quantity of a pint in a day, it is a most invaluable strengthener of

general or partial relaxation. In that of a weak decoction or infusion, it proves an admirable alterative and deobstruct in impurities of the blood, and in obstructions of the vessels; and in that of expressed juices taken in spoonfuls, as the exigency of the case requires—it is the most powerful styptick in internal bleedings, known. Internally applied as a fomentation or poultice, it amazingly discusses inflammation, and resolves swellings. In the common sore throat thus applied, and internally as a gargle, great dependance may be put in this common plant. I have been witness to its great efficacy therein in many instances.

DESCRIPTION of a LAPLAND FAMILY.

(From CONSETT'S *Tour through SWEDISH LAPLAND*, &c.)

THIS consisted of an old man, his wife, a young man and his wife, with a very young child, probably about two months old. The infant was most curiously trussed up in a cradle, or machine, almost resembling a fiddle case, made of the thick bark of a tree, so formed that it exactly contained the babe, who was fixed in it with a kind of brass chain, made so portable and light that the mother might easily carry it in one hand. This cradle, which is also sometimes made of a hollow piece of timber like a small boat, the Lapland women, when they travel, tie, with the child in it, to their back. The child is not covered with bed clothes, but with a soft and fine moss, over which they lay the tender skin of young rein deer. When they rock the child they fasten the cradle with a rope to the top of the hut, and tossing it from one side to

the other, lull the child asleep. This Lapland family invited us to their common and only fare, which consists of deer's milk, and cheese made of the same milk; occasionally they eat deer's flesh, but have no kind of bread. We presented them in return for their civilities with some wine, which they seemed to relish very much, but gave us to understand that brandy would have been more acceptable.

The Laplanders are a strong featured people, low in stature, but so constitutionally hard as to bear the severity of the most inclement season. These people are generally born in woods, and are frequently upon the snow, and wanderers from their birth to their life's end. Their huts are formed of pieces of timber, or rafters joined together, and covered with turf, or the branches or bark of pine trees, so that architecture here may be

be said to appear in its first rudiments. Sometimes coarse cloth makes a part of the covering of their tents. In some places, we were told, that their houses were built upon the trunks of trees raised above the surface of the earth, or upon a stone foundation, to prevent, in those desolate regions, their being overwhelmed in the enormous drifts of snow, or devoured by wild beasts.

Their low priced brandies are made from rye and ants, a species of insect very plentiful in this country. Upon enquiry I find, that "ants supply a resin, an oil, and an acid, which have been deemed of considerable service in the art of physick." The ant used upon these occasions is a remarkable

large black insect, commonly found in small round hills at the bottom of the fir tree. It is less to be wondered that they should use these insects in their distilleries, than that they should eat them and consider them as highly palatable and pleasant. As I was walking with a young gentleman in a wood near Gottenburgh, I observed him sit down upon one of these living hills, which, from the nature of its inhabitants, I should rather have avoided, and begin with some degree of keenness to devour these insects, first nipping off their heads and wings. The flavour he declared was of the finest acid, rather resembling that of a lemon.

UTILITY of ELECTRICK CONDUCTORS.

[By Dr. FRANKLIN.]

I HAVE received, sir, your excellent dissertation on the utility of electrick conductors, which you have had the goodness to send me, and I have read it with much pleasure. I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks for it.

I found on my return to this country, that the number of conductors was much increased, the utility of them having been demonstrated by several experiments, which shewed their efficacy in preserving buildings from lightning. Among other examples, my own house one day received a severe shock from lightning; the neighbours perceived it, and immediately hastened to give assistance, in case it should be on fire; but it sustained no damage: They found only the family much frightened by the violence of the explosion.

Last year, when I was making some addition to the building, it was necessary to take down the conductor.

I found upon examination, that its copper point, which was nine inches in length, and about one third of an inch in diameter in the thickest part, had been almost entirely melted, and very little of it remained fixed to the iron rod. This invention, therefore, has been of some utility to the inventor; and to this advantage is added, the pleasure of having been useful to others.

Mr. Rittenhouse, our astronomer, has informed me, that having observed, with his excellent telescope, several conductors which were within his view, he perceived that the points of a certain number of them had been in like manner melted. There is no instance where a house furnished with a complete conductor has suffered any considerable damage; and those even which had none have been very little injured since conductors have become common in the city.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1787.

MEMOIRS of the late PROFESSOR WINTHROP.

JOHN WINTHROP, L. L. D. and F. R. S. was descended from John Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts, born in Boston, December 19, 1714, and received his

first degree in 1732, at Harvard college, where he had made remarkable proficiency in literature, particularly in mathematics and natural philosophy. When the professorship of those sciences,

sciences, founded by Thomas Hollis, Esq. became vacant, by the resignation of Mr. Greenwood, the corporation made choice of Mr. Winthrop for his successor, which choice being confirmed by the board of overseers, he was solemnly inaugurated in the college hall; on the second of January 1739, on which occasion he delivered an elegant Latin oration. The propriety of this appointment was demonstrated by the penetration and perspicuity, which characterised his lectures, and by the accuracy of his astronomical observations. On the third of May, 1740, he observed a transit of the planet Mercury, and sent his observations to the royal society of London, who returned him thanks, and published them in the forty second volume of the philosophical transactions. These observations are also recorded in the memoirs of the royal academy of sciences at Paris, for the year 1756.

On occasion of the great earthquake in 1755, he read and published a lecture on the subject, in which he accounted for that surprising phenomenon, in a manner which does honour to his enquiries into the history of nature; and in a masterly manner refuted an hypothesis, concerning earthquakes, which had been advanced by a respectable character, in discredit of the then newly received theory of electricity.

On the appearance of the comet of 1759, he delivered and published two lectures on comets, wherein he solved the most remarkable phenomena of those singular celestial bodies, according to the principles of the Newtonian philosophy. Mr. Winthrop was highly gratified by the appearance of that comet, the first which had ever been predicted, upon astronomical principles. Some years after, he wrote another treatise in Latin on the same subject, in which by "a theory, entirely his own, he demonstrated the quantity of matter in the nucleus of a comet, from the diameter of its capillitium."

In 1761, he made a voyage to Newfoundland, at the expense of the Province, to observe the transit of Venus, on the sixth of June, that be-

ing the only part of America where the egress of the planet could be observed. Of this rare phenomenon he was happy in obtaining a distinct and accurate observation, an account of which he published. In 1769, he had a repetition of the same pleasure, by a full and exact observation of another transit of Venus, made at his own house in Cambridge—an event which he had contemplated with the most earnest expectation, and concerning which he had previously published two lectures. It was much wished by the friends of science, that an observation of this phenomenon could have been made as far westward as Lake Superior. Had Mr. Winthrop's health permitted, he would gladly have undertaken the journey. He exerted himself to the utmost to accomplish the business, and met with considerable encouragement; but upon the whole found, "that in literary expeditions, as well as others, there were insurmountable difficulties. A perfect observation was not likely to be obtained: An imperfect one would be of little service: And thus the proposal failed of being carried into execution."

His own observations of this and the former transit, were duly transmitted to the Royal Society, who had elected him a fellow; and the philosophical society at Philadelphia had done him the like honour. In 1771, the university of Edinburgh gave him the honorary degree of doctor of laws: And in the following year the same due tribute of respect was paid him by his own university.

Being a firm yet prudent friend to the rights and liberties of his country, he took an early and decided part in the measures which were used to secure it from the oppressive power which threatened its subjugation: And in 1773, when the dispute with Britain rose high, he was elected into the legislative council. For the integrity and inflexibility of his conduct in this public capacity, he received the singular honour of being negatived at the second election by the then Governor GAGE, in company with some other gentlemen of the same patriotick stamp, by the express mandate

mandate of the BRITISH KING : but as soon as the people assumed the power of government, he was reelected, and continued at the council board for two years. He was also appointed Judge of Probate for the county of Middlesex, which office he held till his death, which happened on the third of May, 1779, in the sixty fifth year of his age.

Dr. Winthrop's intellectual powers enabled him to penetrate the most difficult arcana of science. He was master of the most abstruse parts of Newton's principia, and having completely digested his whole system, was eminently skilled in the business of his profession. With peculiar strength of mind, were united great quickness of apprehension, a critical judgement, and a retentive memory. He had a rare talent of communicating his thoughts in the most easy and elegant language, both in his private conversation and public lectures; by which the youth, who enjoyed the benefit of his instructions, were always highly entertained and delighted. Though his temper had sufficient sensibility, it was under so much command, that with the mildest expressions he preserved the strictest authority: And a word or a look from him was always obeyed with the most profound respect. His wisdom and steadiness greatly strengthened the government of the college: And his literary character gained it reputation abroad: To this circumstance the speedy reparation of the library and apparatus, after being desolated by fire, may in a great measure be ascribed.

He was an eminent classic scholar: He wrote Latin with elegance and purity, and few surpassed him in the Greek and Hebrew. He was also well versed in several of the modern languages of Europe. He was thoroughly acquainted with ancient theology, with the literature and philosophy of Egypt, Chaldea, and Greece; with the *jus civile*, and the

politics of ancient and modern times.

His literary researches had the most noble effect on his mind, leading him up to the contemplation of the glorious Author of Nature: And it was the drift and design of his instructions, to instil into his pupils devout sentiments of their Creator. So far was he from contenting himself with the natural knowledge of God, that he venerated and studied divine revelation, with the same accuracy and attention as the works of nature. He vindicated the Gospel on all occasions, and not only received with reverence its sublime discoveries, but regulated his life and manners by its benevolent precepts. In every department of life he sustained the character of the philosopher, the gentleman, and the christian. In frequent and distressing sickness, no complaint was heard from his lips. He supported with serenity and fortitude the approach of death; and the day before his departure, gave his dying testimony to the truth of the christian religion in the following words, which were penned from his mouth.

"I view religion as a matter of very great importance. The wise men of antiquity set themselves to work to prove the reality of a future state: They caught at every thing that had the shadow of probability. They gave a degree of plausibility to the arguments: They were sensible of the need they stood in of such a doctrine. In opposition to the wise men of antiquity, the wise men of modern times have employed their abilities in undermining every argument in favour of immortality, and in weakening the only hope that can sustain us. But the light thrown on this subject by the glorious gospel, with me amounts to demonstration. The hope that is set before us, in the new testament, is the only thing, that will support a man in his dying hour. If any man build on any other foundation, in my apprehension his foundation will fail."

DISQUISITION ON SCRATCHING.

A MAN of learning, or a man in office, who does not know how to scratch his head, has but a small
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share of my esteem. When the mind is most vigorously employed on resolving a thorny question, or on taking some

some particular part which requires a quick decision, our nerves, in those moments, become stiffened by their tension, and, for that reason, compress the small vessels which contain our finer spirits. This being the case, the course of these humours, or spirits, becomes more slow, and their transpiration more tardy, and they are, as it were, detained on the surface of the skin. A quantity of spirits, retained in spite of themselves, and pushing against the surface, occasions an irritation, or itching.

The spirits carried rapidly to the head by the action of continued thinking, operate upon this part much oftener than any other, and in a much more remarkable manner. This is the reason why we see people, who are very much occupied, or embarrassed, scratch their heads with an earnestness truly imposing. Inconsiderate people have wished to turn the action into ridicule, on account of the ignoble grimaces which it often causes the gravest man to make. I have not this injustice to reproach myself with, having always felt the greatest respect for any one covered with a venerable peruke, who forgets himself so far as to put his fingers underneath that respectable decoration, and lifting up its bushy round, by the activity of his nails opens the pores, facilitates the expansion of the spirits, and delivers his brain from the extraordinary charge which had beset it, and thus procures it that clearness and force proper to understand or to choose what part it may be best to embrace. People practise this action without the least idea of its great utility. It is a secret of nature unknown to our philosophers: It equally assists the idiot and the statesman. How much soever this matter may lie beyond ordinary reach, it may be worth our endeavours to subject scratching to the rules of art. By means of a wise application, we may draw from it perhaps, something conducive to the good of mankind, and range our art among many others, ancient and modern ones, which are invented, or brought to perfection, every day; such as the art of politicks, of publick economy, the art of flying, or walking on the water, and many

others. From the analytical examination of this action, we may be carried on to rules and principles, and rise, at length, to something very wonderful.

Our nerves envelope our whole body like a delicate net work, and are organs of all our sensations. Might it not hence make an object worth investigation, whether brushes of a certain construction might not be invented, to awaken and bring into play any particular bundle of nerves? Might not the friction be so directed and compressed, in different lines and degrees, by a dexterous management of brushes and of the finger nails, as constantly to produce a certain desired effect on this or that nerve throughout the whole system? This diversity of direction, compression, and other varieties which might be indicated, may possibly have constant relations, to this day unexplored, with our most sublime passions and affections. I am almost apt to think, that a fit of heroism, or a remarkable act of virtue, has often sprung from the effect of some particular vibration of nerves. Now, what action can be more striking, than that of four fingers well crooked, or of a brush well applied upon the skin? It cannot be denied, that frictions produce lightness in the body, and gaiety and good humour in the mind, and probably a thousand other effects, whose nice correspondences and relations with these escape all human observation. I confess, that such a discovery, to serve any moral or philosophical purpose, ought to be supported by a series of facts; a number of individuals should be consigned up to some hardy and adroit naturalist, on whom the necessary experiments might be made. An employment of this kind would be perhaps of more benefit to human nature, than that of sacrificing so many victims, as we daily see, to the vain pretension and imposture of medicine. What confirms me most in the idea of the greatness of my discovery, is, that in the Indies, from whence we derive the sciences, and the names of the greatest men who have known and taught them, the use of these body brushes is of the most respectable antiquity;

tiquity ; and I am aware too, that the noble exercise in question has a proper name in the sacred language of the Bramins. Even in the state of ignorance, laziness, and dependence, into which these degenerate people are at present plunged, they have not lost the use of it ; although they retain it to no farther extent than as it excites voluptuous sensations. Thus it is, that the dramattick art, which was formerly, among the Greeks, a spring of government, and a powerful agent in the hands of the police, is become, among us, no more than a simple amusement.

My conjectures, which I have hazarded with all the timidity of a navigator at his first landing upon an unknown shore, will be supported by an anecdote I am going to relate of a person of merit.—This person had been suddenly overwhelmed by a complication of misfortunes, under which she was nearly sinking. She saw no means of extricating herself from her unhappy situation : despair at length gained entire possession of her mind, and disposed her to violent resolutions. Amidst all the horrors of this situation, she by some unknown means caught the itch. This hideous malady, which seemed as if come to give a finishing stroke to her misfortunes, proved however, a resource in her favour. It is in the order of nature to scratch under this disease ; and my friend did it almost involuntarily, from morning to night, for many successive days. The distraction that followed it was the first salutary effect. But the action of scratching caused, at length, a universal revolution in the whole system of her ideas and affections. Her body, she informed me, was become somewhat like a harpsichord, on which, during these scratching fits, she fancied herself to have discovered tones, concords, and discords. Under the operation of this imaginary musick, she sometimes felt delicious moments, at others such as were rather disagreeable, but never any she could call mournful. To

each of these moments answered an analogous developement in her ideas : Affections of them formed themselves, and hence resulted a progressive change in her whole manner of being and feeling. At last, this happy turn of her malady not only diverted her thoughts from every project of despair, but restored to her understanding that clearness and energy, which her former despondency had deprived her of. She took courage, imagined resources, and formed plans of conduct, which, in a little time, reestablished her affairs. Thus it happened, to a violent itching, and a necessity of scratching which occasioned it, (a much more respectable practice than it is usually thought) that this person, worthy of credit, owed the recovery of her moral and physical health. Thus we see the spirits, or humours, thickened and obstructed by grief and chagrin, had, by a total derangement, nearly brought the patient into despair : An itch comes *a propos*, and puts the hands in train : A well supported scratching ensues, and procures a free movement and issue to the confined elements which constitute our animality, and by their different direction, or influence, determine our happy or unhappy existence. Behold here the true progress of a cure both of mind and body, owing wholly to an action of which we think so slightly, and to a malady to which the world unjustly attaches shame. Nature, it is true, does not always grant a favourable itch ; and, let me observe, it may often be far from a curse to wish one to some people. I would advise all well disposed persons to provoke the issue of these troublesome humours, the obstruction of which always causes indisposition, and often, perhaps, wickedness and mischief. The united friction of several brushes might be very salutary to the ignorant and the obstinate ; and especially to slanderers, who fix their nails upon others, for want of a happy itch to employ them on themselves.

The

THE EPICUREAN PRINCE: AN APOLOGUE.

SOLYMAN the Great, at the commencement of his reign, was more luxurious than became so wise a prince. One might have judged of the vastness of his empire by the variety of dishes at his table. Some were sent from the Tigris; some from the Euphrates; others from Oxus and the Caspian sea. One day, when he gave a dinner to his nobles, Mustapha, keeper of the three tombs, was placed next to the best dish of all the feast, out of respect for the sanctity of his office; but instead of falling to, and eating heartily as holy men are wont to do, he fetched a dismal groan, and fell a weeping. Solyman, surprized at his behaviour, desired him to explain it to the company: He would fain have been excused; but the king ordered him, on pain of displeasure, to acquaint him with the cause of his disorder.

Know then, said he, O Monarch of the earth, that when I saw thy table covered in this manner, it brought to my mind a dream or rather a vision, which was sent me from the prophet whom I serve. On the seventh night of the moon Rhamazan, I was sleeping under the shade of the sacred tombs, when methought the holy ravens of the sanctuary bore me up on their wings into the air, and, in a few moments conveyed me to the lowest heavens, where the messenger of God, to whom be peace, was sitting in his

luminous tribunal, to receive petitions from the earth. Around him stood an infinite throng of animals of every species and quality, which all joined in preferring a complaint against Solyman, for destroying them wantonly and tyrannically, beyond what any necessity could justify, or any natural appetite demand. It was alledged by them that ten or twelve of them were often murdered to compose one dish for the niceness of thy palate; some gave their tongues only, some their bowels; some their fat; and others their brains or blood. In short, they declared such constant waste was made of them, that, unless a stop was put to it in time, they should perish entirely by the gluttony.

The Prophet, hearing this, bent his brows, and ordered six vultures to fetch thee alive before him; They instantly brought thee to his tribunal, where he commanded thy stomach to be opened, to see whether it was bigger or more capacious than those of other men; when it was found to be just of the common size. He permitted all the animals to make reprisals on the body of their destroyer; but before one in ten thousand could get at thee, every particle of it was devoured; so ill proportioned was the offender to the offence.

This story made such an impression on the Monarch, that he would not suffer above one dish of meat to be brought to his table ever after.

W I S E S A Y I N G S.

KNOWLEDGE produceth humility; from humility proceedeth worthiness; from worthiness riches are acquired, from riches religion, and thence happiness.

An influx of riches, and constant health; a wife who is dear to one, and one who is of kind and gentle speech; a child who is obedient, and useful knowledge, are, my son, the six pleasures of life.

The mind is depraved by the society of the low; it riseth to equality with equals; and to distinction with the distinguished.

Men of good or evil birth may be

possess of good qualities; but falling into bad company, they become vicious. Rivers flow with sweet waters, but having joined the ocean, they become undrinkable.

These six, the peevish, the niggard, the dissatisfied, the passionate, the suspicious, and those who live upon others means—are forever unhappy.

Fortitude in adversity, and moderation in prosperity; eloquence in the senate, and courage in the field; great glory in renown; and labour in study; are the natural perfections of great minds.

There is not in life a man more hap-

py than he who hath a friend to converse with, a friend to live with, and a friend to embrace.

There is one friend, even religion, who attendeth even in death; whilst all things else go to decay with the body.

The mind of a good man doth not alter, even when he is in distress: The waters of the ocean are not to be heated by a torch of straw.

Metals unite from fluxility; birds and beasts from motives of convenience; fools from fear and stupidity; and just men at fight.

Nor bathing with cold water, nor a necklace of pearls, nor anointing with

sanders, yieldeth such comfort to the body oppressed with heat, as the language of a good man, cheerfully uttered, doth to the mind.

It is better to dwell in a forest haunted by tygers and lions; the trees our habitation, flowers, fruits and water for food, the grass for a bed, and the bark of a tree for garments, than to live amongst relations after the loss of wealth.

Although a gem may tumble at the feet, and a piece of glass be worn upon the head, yet at the season of buying and selling, glass is glass, and gems are gems.

CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON STYLE.

[By the late Dr. LADD,]

Est in quibusdam turba inanum verborum, qui dum communem loquendi morem reformat, ducti specie nitoris, circumcunt omnia copiosa loquacitate quæ dicere volunt.

Quint. lib. 7. cap. 2.

THE general depravation of style, which distinguishes so many English writers of modern date, must afford matter of serious alarm to the real philologist. By men of the first reputation, sound has been substituted for sense, and tinsel for ornament. And we may anticipate a melancholy period, when the original end of writing shall be known only by the historick page. It is true, there are writers still, who consider the communication of ideas as a primary object: But by far the greater number are absorbed in the structure of sentences. We may call them the style builders of the age. Their manner is loose, florid and pompous, to the last degree. Their sentences are filled with sounding epithets, and periodized with the greatest harmony; but look not in their works, O reader, for ideas; the hapless authors never possessed them.

The celebrated *Hervey* appears to be the leader of the florid; *Dr. Johnson*, of the bombastick style. They have both had their share in the perversion of taste; and our present manner seems a compound of both. I have formerly mentioned *Hervey*, with perhaps too much severity, as a writer of no genius. The sallies of imagination which are sometimes found

in his works have occasioned me in some measure to retract that opinion. His genius is notwithstanding trivial and cold; his manner perfectly disgusting. He is followed by a mob of admirers, and the vulgar take pleasure in his style. But the croud of epithets, the pompous affectation, the tinsel description, and the continued swell of turgid, poetical diction, though dazzling to the vulgar, is intolerable to the reader of real taste.

"All glares alike, without distinction gay."

The great secret of writing, as in painting, seems to consist in a regular and proper disposition of ornament. The painter could not be acknowledged an artist, without a proper knowledge of lights and shades. Nor is it possible for the writer who is always on stilts, to be otherwise than tedious and disgusting. The *Greek* and *Roman* orators were so sensible of this important secret, that in their publick declamations they descended frequently to the meanest style. They by these means gave more strength to every emphatical page; commanded more pathos; and made their conspicuous ornaments, where ornaments were requisite, appear to the greatest advantage.

Dr. Johnson (setting aside his great popularity) was a more dangerous writer

writer than *Hervey*. *Hervey* gave an example for bad style; *Johnson* corrupted the language. Though *Hervey* was faulty in manner, his matter was generally English; but it would puzzle an *Œdipus* to discover the language of *Johnson*. *Hervey* decorates the most awful subjects with a florid poetical style; while *Johnson* stalks amidst trifles, in all the majesty of bombast.

Criticks have been ever of opinion, that frivolous subjects require a light gay manner; custom has established the rule, and it has been sanctioned by writers of the first character. But *Johnson's* bagatelles are dressed in the dignity of metaphysics. That pedantick genius treats of the *toilet* and *tea table*, in the same stiff solemn manner with *Descartes* explaining the nature and seat of the soul; and his periodical *Ramblers*, like the voyages of *Aboulsouris*, are all "great, magnificent and unintelligible."

From the union of the florid and bombastick manner, is formed the style which at present obtains. This we would chide to call, by way of distinction, the frothy manner; and is what modern writers have in idea, when they speak of a sublime style; a style as far different from sublimity in writing, as tinsel is different from bullion; or as the mock majesty of the theatre differs from the grandeur of imperial magnificence. The pestiferous writings of *Johnson*, *Hervey*, *Akenside*, *Shafesbury*, and other frothy writers, have introduced this false sublime; have perverted our taste; corrupted our style; and weakened, by the glitter of false ornaments, the native energy of true English manner. There is a species of composition which has not a little assisted in the introduction of this corrupt taste.—Here we may comprehend all productions in what is called the oriental style: This consists of a forced, unnatural idiom, swelled with epithets, similes, and the most florid description; but is no more the oriental manner, than the style I am at present writing; for the language of Eastern writers, is the language of simplicity itself.

The celebrated Dr. Blair has very

clearly marked the difference of true and false sublime. A long quotation from his lectures will require no apology, as it is judicious and entertaining; and at the same time throws a strong light upon what I have before advanced. "As for what is called the sublime style, (says the Doctor) it is for the most part a very bad one; and has no relation whatever to the real sublime. Persons are apt to imagine, that magnificent words, accumulated epithets and a certain swelling kind of expression, by raising above what is usual or vulgar, contributes to or even forms the sublime. Nothing can be more false. In all the instances of sublime writing which I have given nothing of this kind appears. "God said, let there be light, and there was light." This is striking and sublime. But put it into what is commonly called the sublime style: "The sovereign arbiter of nature, by the potent energy of a single word, commanded the light to exist"; and as *Boileau* has well observed, the style indeed is raised, but the thought is fallen. In general, in all good writing, the sublime lies in the thought, not in the words; and when the thought is truly noble, it will, for the most part, clothe itself in a native dignity of language. The sublime, indeed, rejects mean, low, or trivial expressions; but is equally an enemy to such as are turgid. The main secret of being sublime, is to say great things in few and plain words. It will be found to hold, without exception, that the most sublime authors are the simplest in their style; and wherever you find a writer, who affects a more than ordinary pomp and parade of words, and is always endeavouring to magnify his subject by epithets, there you may immediately suspect, that, feeble in sentiment, he is studying to support himself by mere expression." Thus far Dr. Blair.

Mr. *Burgoyne*, a gentleman better distinguished by his pen than his sword, has attempted to introduce this false sublime into the business of common life. The language of the bar, noted as a dry jargon, shines in his page, with epithets, similes, metaphors, and all

all the glitter of the frothy stile. But of all productions in the sublime style, nothing for sublimity of non-sense exceeds his famous proclamation. "*In consciousness of christianity, my royal master's clemency, and the honour of soldiery I have dwelt upon this invitation; and wished for more persuasive terms, to give it impression.*" What rotundity of period! What beauty of expression is here! A fox coming into a carver's shop, was struck with admiration at a head the artist had just finished. Beautiful head! exclaimed the fox, what pity it is that thou art destitute of brains!

This false taste, like an epidemic contagion, has infected the whole system of literature. Few are the writers of eminence, who have been able to avoid its influence. To stem

the torrent of popular applause, requires a degree of fortitude almost super human; a fortitude, with which authors are seldom acquainted. The correct, the elegant *Robinson*, with sorrow we are obliged to observe, is not untainted. Even he has, in some instances, given us example of false ornament. But may the eye of criticism be ever partial to his failings; for with him our language shall live, when the authors of *Rambles* and *Meditations* shall lumber in oblivion.

At present, this alarming revolution of our taste seems to be making hasty strides in common life. There are few readers who think a writer tolerable, that is not magnificent.—Overseers write *florid letters* to their employers; and men in business publish *sublime advertisements*!

THE BEAUTIES OF SPRING.

Solvitur acris hyems grata vice veris et favoni.

IN contemplating on the various scenes of life, the vicissitudes of the seasons, the perfect regularity, order, and harmony of nature, we cannot but be filled with wonder and admiration, at the consummate wisdom and beneficence of the all wise and perfect Creator. His consummate wisdom and goodness have made the various seasons of the year, perfectly consonant to the refined feelings of man, and peculiarly adapted them to the universal preservation of nature. Dreary winter is past; its severe colds are mitigated; the returning zephyrs dissolve the fleecy snow, unlock the frozen streams, which overflow the extensive meadows, and enrich the teeming earth. At length the rapid streams begin to glide gently within their banks—the spacious meadows soon receive their usual verdure, and the whole face of nature assumes a cheerful aspect. By the refreshing showers and vivifying power of the genial sun, we behold the rapid and amazing progress of vegetation.—What is more pleasing to the eye, or grateful to the imagination, than the agreeable and delightful return of

spring? The beauties of nature at once expel the gloomy cares of dreary winter. The benign influences of the sun give a brisk circulation to the animal fluids, and happily tend to promote the propagation of animated nature. In the spring we behold the buds putting forth their blossoms; in summer we meet with the charming prospect of enamelled fields, which promise a rich profusion of autumnal fruits. These delightful scenes afford to man a pleasing anticipation of enjoying the bounties of nature, cheer him in adversity, and support him under the various misfortunes incident to life. In the spring, when we behold plants and flowers peeping out of the ground, reviving and flourishing at the approach of the vernal sun—when we behold the seed, which the laborious husbandman casts into the earth, starting into life, and rising into beauty, from the remainder of that which perished in the preceding autumn, we are filled with the most pleasing sensations of the universal revivescence of nature. Not only plants and flowers, but animals of various kinds revive and spring from the dissolution of their own

own kind, which had existence the preceding year. The warm sun restores motion to different kinds of frozen reptiles, and produces myriads of insects which have been lifeless through the hoary frosts of winter. The herds now go forth to graze on the verdant plains. The innumerable flocks quit their folds, with their young, to feed on the mountain. The matin lark, with all the charming choir, whom kind nature wakes to cheerfulness and love, tune their melodious voices to hail the welcome returning spring. The busy bee flies over the fields, and

inserts her slender tube, to extract the liquid sweets from the melliferous flower. How pleasing! how wonderful, are the scenes presented to view! The spring seems strikingly emblematical of that grand and universal resurrection, which commences at the final consummation; may its beauties therefore raise our affections to those superior regions of bliss, into which the virtuous shall enter, where they shall enjoy an unfading spring, and flourish in immortal youth.

[*Worc. Speculator.*]

HUMOROUS ESSAY on HEMP.

"IT is acknowledged by the followers of the new philosophy, that what is commonly called sympathy and antipathy, is nothing else but a natural tendency and inclination, abhorrence and aversion, to the portion and disproportion between the atoms and pores of such bodies as at a distance mutually act and react upon each other, as in the case of oscitancy, when one person has extended or dilated his jaws, he has set the whole company into the same posture; for the subtle effluvia of him who yawned first imperceptibly convey themselves into the nervous membrane of the œsophagus, which swells, and causes an irritation in others, and by dilating of it, obliges the mouth to answer the motion of the nervous fibres, it being lined with the same membrane. By the transition of these effluvia, I have known a cit commence a poet, and his brain has been agitated and disturbed barely from the verses that he has sucked from the mouth of a player. Upon these principles we may conclude, that hemp, though in the flower, and at a distance, may operate by ventilation, and cause a twitching and irritation upon a neck it designs more closely to encircle. Nay, I have heard that those effluvia have had such an effect upon the brain of some people, whenever they have passed by a hemp shop, that they were always taken with an immoderate sneezing.

The naturalists tell us, there are two sorts of this produce, which is hot

in the second, and dry in the first degree, and that the one is not so fatally influential upon human bodies as the other. If the atoms act upon a body from the white hemp, they cause only an irksomeness in the spine, and betoken a workhouse or a bridewell, a whip or a cat-o'-nine-tails; if they operate upon the wrists, the hands are seized with a dead palsy, and their motion suspended for some time. But if the atoms are emitted from that of the more dingy complexion, they threaten the trachea, or the windpipe, and are utter enemies to respiration and vocal musick, and hinder swallowing, which the anatomists call a volutary motion. Let this plant pass through ever so many modifications, it still retains its efficacious power; but when it is twisted and turned to a necklace, its action is more violent than when it was diffusive, and the twitching upon the jugulars are stronger and stronger, for the pestilential effluvia being forced out by contraction, they more violently incorporate with the collum, and cause a suffocation. If they act upon the head they cause a disorder in the brain, a dimness in the eyes, a distortion of the mouth, a lividness in the face, and a blackness in the neck: and if they operate at the same time upon the lobe of the left ear, it is certain death, and death is the infallible cure of all distempers. This admirable necklace cures all diseases, external and internal; it is an infallible remedy for the cough, it cures the quinsy,

quintessence, relieves the spleen, it cures or carries off all aches and rheumatick pains, and rectifies all secret injuries, broken constitutions, and ill habits of body; in fine, it is a sovereign remedy against all diseases but the diabetes. It cures all chronick diseases, as love, me-

lancholy, vapours, &c. It cures lying, prævarications, &c. by being externally applied; and no specific that ever yet appeared upon the theatre of the world, can vie with the cures that have been performed by HEMP."

REFLECTIONS ON EARTHQUAKES.

EARTHQUAKES, as well as other phenomena, doubtless proceed from natural causes. They are not however, on this account, to be less regarded, or viewed as less providential; for all natural causes are created by the power, and directed by the wisdom of God.

Subterraneous heats, excited by the mixture and fermentation of different substances, are supposed to be the causes of earthquakes. These heats rarify and expand the air, which is pent in the bowels of the earth. The air, expanded and labouring for vent, rushes on with violence and impetuosity, heaving, in its progress, the surface of the ground, until it finds or forces an aperture, through which to discharge itself into the atmosphere; or until, by an extensive diffusion, its power is spent, and its sensible effects cease.

Though the effects of earthquakes, in some instances, are awfully calamitous, yet there is reason to suppose the general design of them is kind and benevolent. They have their uses, in the economy of nature, as well as lightnings, winds and storms. The same causes, which produce them, may probably maintain that subterraneous motion and warmth, which prevent the earth, below the influence of the sun, from congealing into frost; and the springs and streams from hardening into ice. If there were in the earth no intestine heat and fermentation, What would hinder all its moisture from becoming, and remaining fixed, where the influence of the sun cannot penetrate? In this case the earth must be doomed to perpetual sterility, and rendered every where uninhabitable. The dreadful effects of earthquakes at particular times and places, are no

more an argument against their usefulness, than partial inundations or destruction by lightning, is an evidence, that thunder storms and rains are sent only as scourges. Floods, which overwhelm a country; rains, which waste the produce of the field; winds, which demolish towns, are, in those instances, calamitous. But from thence to conclude that all winds, rains and floods, are tokens of the anger of heaven; every one sees, would be absurd. The same may be said of earthquakes. When cities are shaken into ruins, and the inhabitants buried beneath their falling houses, or absorbed in the gaping earth, we are to contemplate such events as the judgments of God; not indeed as tokens that the immediate sufferers are sinners above all men; but rather as general warnings and calls to repentance. But from such particular instances to conclude, that all earthquakes, however gentle and innoxious, are ensigns of divine wrath, would be rash and presumptuous.

He, who has the whole government of nature in his hands, can so dispose natural causes, that they shall operate to such ends, as his wisdom designs to accomplish. There is nothing in the natural world, however innocent in its nature, or necessary in its tendency, but what in the divine hand, may be used for the warning of the secure, or the punishment of the guilty. God, to whom all his works are known from the beginning, and whose eyes pierce to the remotest futurity, can so adjust causes, that their effects shall be produced in the exact time, manner and degree best adapted to the purposes of his government.

Probably one moral end of all grand and unusual appearances in the natural world, is to awaken our
slumbering

slumbering attention to that Almighty Being, who made and governs the universe. The creation and preservation of the world are indeed higher instances of divine power and government, than any particular changes that take place. To form a world, give it a place and course in the system; and preserve it from dissolution and from wandering, is a far more stupendous work, than barely to shake an island or continent. But creation is an effect already produced: Preservation is a continued, uniform operation of divine power; and therefore less affecting to the mind, than these convulsions, which occur but rarely, and which when they occur, are sensibly felt. We ought not then to be indifferent, unconcerned spectators of unusual appearances in the world, nor yet ought we to indulge a distressful anxiety about their conse-

quences. If nature were always to glide along in one uniform tenor, we should forget the God, who is above. Grand and solemn events; and especially those sensible convulsions of the earth, which are sometimes the instruments of God's justice on a guilty world should awaken every serious sentiment; a reverence of the divine Majesty, a contemplation of human weakness, and lively apprehensions of a future judgment. But while our minds are solemnized by such appearances, we should exclude anxious and superstitious fears. We must not imagine that the great ruler of nature delights in terrifying his creatures, or that he has only wrathful designs in such works of power. Instead of yielding to anxiety, we should habituate our minds to a firm trust in him, believing that his tender mercies are over all his works.

SATIRICAL CHARACTER of the VIRGINIANS.

[Written in 1686.]

THE gentleman of fortune rises about nine o'clock. He perhaps may make an exertion to walk as far as his stable to see his horses, which are seldom more than fifty yards from his house. He returns to breakfast, between nine and ten, which is generally tea or coffee, bread and butter, and very thin slices of venison, ham or hung beef. He then lies down on a pallet, on the floor, in the coolest room in the house, in his shirt and trowsers only, with a negro at his head, and another at his feet, to fan him and keep off the flies. Between twelve and one, he takes a draft of bombo, or toddy, a liquor composed of water, sugar, rum, and nutmeg, which is made weak and kept cool. He dines between two and three: And at every table, whatever else there may be, a ham and greens or cabbage, is always a standing dish. At dinner, he drinks cyder, tod-

dy, punch, port, claret, and madeira, which is generally excellent here. Having drank some few glasses of wine after dinner, he returns to his pallet, with his two blacks to fan him, and continues to drink toddy, or sangaree, all the afternoon. He does not always drink tea. Between nine and ten in the evening, he eats a little supper of milk and fruit, or wine, sugar and fruit, and almost immediately retires to bed, for the night; in which, if it be not furnished with musketoe curtains, he is generally so molested with the heat, and harrassed and tormented with those pernicious insects, the musketoes, that he receives very little refreshment from sleep.

This is the general way of living in his family, when he has no company. No doubt, many differ from it, some in one respect, some in another: But more follow it, than do not.

The

The lower and many of the middling classes, live very differently. A man in this line rises in the morning about six o'clock. He then drinks a julap, made of rum, water, and sugar, but very strong. Then he walks or more generally rides, round his plantation, views all his stock, and all his crop, and breakfasts about ten o'clock, on cold turkey, cold meat, fried homminy, toast and cyder, ham, bread and butter, tea, coffee, or chocolate, which last, however, is seldom used by the women. The rest of the day he spends much in the manner above described of a man of the first rank; only cyder supplies the place of wine at dinner, and he eats no supper; they never even think of it. The women very seldom drink tea in the afternoon; men never.

The poor negro slaves alone work hard, and fare still harder. It is astonishing and unaccountable to conceive what an amazing degree of fatigue these poor but happy wretches undergo and can support. The negro is called up about day break, and is seldom allowed time enough to swallow three mouthfuls of homminy, or hoe cake, but is driven out immediately to the field to hard labour, at which he continues, without interruption, until noon: And it is observed, as a singular circumstance, that they always carry out a piece of fire with them, and kindle one just by their work, let the weather be ever so hot and sultry. About noon is the time he eats his dinner: And he is seldom allowed an hour for that purpose. His meal consists of homminy and salt, and, if his master be a man of humanity he has a little fat, skimmed milk, rusty bacon, or salt herring to relish his homminy, or hoe cake, which kind masters allow their

slaves twice a week: But the number of those, it is much to be lamented, is very small; for the poor slave generally fares the worse for his master's riches, which consisting of land and negroes, their numbers increase their hardships, and diminish their value to the proprietor, the expense precluding an extension of indulgence and liberality.

They then return to severe labour, which continues in the field until dusk in the evening, when they repair to the tobacco houses, where each has his task in stripping allotted him, which employs him for some hours. If it be found, next morning, that he has neglected, slighted, or not performed his labour, he is tied up, and receives a number of lashes on his bare back, most severely inflicted, at the discretion of those unfeeling sons of barbarity, the overseers, who are permitted to exercise an unlimited dominion over them.

It is late at night before he returns to his second scanty meal, and even the time taken up at it encroaches upon his hours of sleep. His time for repose and eating never exceeds eight hours in the twenty four.

But instead of retiring to rest, as it might naturally be concluded he would be glad to do, he generally sets out from home, and walks six or seven miles in the night, be the weather ever so sultry, to a Negro dance, in which he performs with astonishing agility, and the most vigorous exertions, keeping time and cadence, most exactly, with the musick of a banjor, (a large hollow instrument with three strings,) and a quaqua (somewhat resembling a drum,) until he exhausts himself, and scarcely has time, or strength, to return home before
the

the hour at which he is called forth to toil the next morning.

When he sleeps, his comforts are equally miserable and limited; for he lies on a bench, or on the ground, with only an old scanty single blanket, and not always even that, to serve both for his bed and his covering. Nor is his clothing less niggardly and wretched, being nothing but a shirt and trowsers, made of coarse, thin, hard, hempen stuff, in the summer, with the addition of the sordid woollen jacket, breeches, and shoes, in the winter.

The female slaves fare, labour, and repose just in the same manner: Even when they breed, which is generally every two or three years, they seldom lose more than a week's work thereby, either in the delivery, or suckling the child. In submission to injury and insults, the Negroes are likewise

obliged to be entirely passive, nor dare any of them resist, or even defend themselves against the whites if they should attack them without the smallest provocation: For the law directs a Negro's arm to be struck off who raises it against a white person, should it be only in his own defence, against the most wanton and wicked barbarity and outrage.

Yet notwithstanding this degrading situation, and rigid severity to which fate has subjected this wretched race, they are certainly devoid of care, and actually appear jovial, contented and happy. Fortunate it is indeed for them that they are blessed with this easy, satisfied disposition of mind; else human nature, unequal to the weight, must sink under the pressure of such complicated misery and wretchedness.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

The G L E A N E R. No. III.

To catch the moments as they rapid fly,
To send them mark'd, and gilded to the sky;
Fraught with the incense diligence extracts,
Which still improves, and not one hour protracts;
This is the hyblean art, whose honied sweets,
From circling angels glad acceptance meets.

BLESS me, cried Margaretta—
As I live here is, in this Magazine, a publication entitled the Gleaner!—As she spoke, she bent her lovely face toward me, in order the more attentively to observe what effect this information produced in the lines of my countenance—I endeavoured to preserve my accustomed gravity—Margaretta interrogated—“Dear sir, did I not lately hear you say that if you ever appeared in the world as an author, you would certainly be known by this appellation?”—I was still silent—Margaretta continued “I protest, sir, I am

sorry you are forestalled, for I had promised myself a fund of improvement, whenever you should employ your talents as a writer— I expected also, much entertainment, from the various conjectures which I imagined would have been hazarded, relative to the real character of the Gleaner, and I was positive that from the commendations which would undoubtedly have been bestowed upon my best friend, I should have experienced some of the finest sensations of which my gratefully dutious heart is susceptible.”—I saw that having entered upon

upon a subject which her ingenuity never fails of rendering sufficiently copious, she would so manage it, as to prattle on, till her tender volubility had made of me the fool, into which it is always in her power, my boasted equanimity notwithstanding, to convert me. I judged it proper therefore to stop her in her career—and drawing my pipe from my mouth, I hastily exclaimed—I tell you child—I tell you Miss Melworth, that the universe containeth not so vile an assassin of our best purposes, so detestable a murderer of time, as that hangdog scoundrel *Procrastination*.—The poet was too cool when he pronounced him only a thief—for he who steals a commodity, may turn it to his own use, reaping thereby, at least a temporary advantage; whereas this same *Procrastination*, is in no sort benefitted by what he seizes, since he absolutely absorbs, ingulfs, nay annihilates, the precious moments upon which he lays his torpid paw; or, in other words, I aver, that even in the most virtuous bosom every principle of firmness evaporates at his corrosive touch, and that his fangs are more deadly than the most mortal pestilence, for from the death which he inflicts, there is no resurrection—Had I, immediately on my election, engaged in a composition of some kind or other, for the versatility of the title, allows the utmost latitude—had I forthwith sent it forward to the Editors, I should thus have secured by appropriation, the designation of my choice—but what regrets can redeem the past—read it, however, my dear, and let us profit by every means.—The reader will remember that at the time of this confab, the second number of the *Gleaner* was not written. Margaretta read, and

when she had finished the piece I proceeded, without commenting thereon, to harangue the good girl, and Mary my wife, though I must confess that few females stand less in need of lecturing, upon the value of time, upon the necessity of seizing it by the forelock, &c. &c. &c. And indeed is there a more estimable gem, a pearl of more intrinsic worth, than that quota of days which is committed to every hand, and, since by grasping the moments we cannot detain them, since when once they have winged their flight, it is only by reflection that they are known, what industrious lapidaries ought we to be, that so their radiant influence may emit the most superb, and lengthening beams of light. I have long been a warm admirer of that Roman Emperour, who is represented as lamenting in so impassioned a manner, the loss of a single day, and in truth he could not possibly have been furnished with a more rational cause of regret; for, had he been robbed of his possessions as an individual, the wheel of fortune is still revolving, and his ancient patrimony he might once more establish; were his vast dominions in any part dismembered, armed for conquest he might have gone forth, and his victorious arm might possibly have reunited the severed district; was he deprived of the choicest of his friends, with the Gods they still remained, and futurity would doubtless restore them, but alas! the lapse of time he could never overtake, its course must be ever progressive, no hand can roll back its career. Neither Joshua nor Hezekiah, though they may justly be deemed heaven's first favourites, though the condescending Deity propitiously bending his ear to the pray-

er of their supplications, added whole years to the life of the one, investing the other with full power to arrest, and suspend the operations of nature, giving the sun at his command to stand still upon mount Gibeon, and the moon in the valley of Ajalon, yet they could not so far prevail with their God, as to induce him to recall a single moment which had passed by. If then, time is a good, which when gone, is beyond redemption, utterly, and altogether irretrievable, the wonder is that we are so little attentive to its waste; that, in its regulations, and distribution, we economise so little! I have thought that if parsimony is ever tolerated, it ought to be in the disposition of time, and that the penurious hand, when employed in apportioning the moments, may with propriety be accounted under the direction of virtue. It is strange to hear from the mouth of one who murders above half the hours, by consigning them to oblivious sleep, a complaint of the shortness of time, and yet nothing is more frequent. Six hours in four and twenty, devoted to sleep, when the constitution is naturally good, is said by the most eminent Physicians, to be fully adequate to every purpose of health. If we have accustomed ourselves, when the sun is upwards of fifteen hours above our horizon, to prostrate before the drowsy God, until the hour of eight in the morning, let us by perseverance acquire the habit of quitting our pillows at five, at a moment when the blushing face of nature is clothed in tranquillity, when every breeze seems commissioned to invigorate the mind, when the weary frame which the evening before sunk down languid, debilitated and almost exhausted, is as it were renovated, when aided by

fancy, we might be induced to conceive ourselves again in the morning of our days, when every circumstance disposeth to the peaceful enjoyments of contemplation, and the most philanthropic sentiments are originated in the bosom, if, in this *speculation*, we resolutely and cheerfully embark, we shall find that three of the most delightful hours are every day gained, that twenty one hours are cleared in the course of one week, and how many months may be thus added to a common life, let the expert arithmetician calculate. It is certain that sleep is a figure of death, that while wrapt in its embraces we are in *effect*, as *helpless*, and in *fact*, as *unconscious* of every thing which in reality passeth upon this globe, as the body which hath been for many years entombed, and as it is quite as possible to commit a debauch in sleep, as in eating, or drinking, it must be acknowledged as an undoubted truth, that every moment thus devoted, which is more than sufficient to restore the tired faculties, is worse than lost. But it is not enough that we become careful to enrich ourselves by an accumulation of hours, an exact attention to their appropriation being to the full as requisite. It is in vain that we have amassed much property, if we lavish it in a profuse or thoughtless manner. Order should be employed as the handmaid of time, she should mark, arrange, and decorate every movement; thus protecting from the inroads of confusion, which would engulf even the longevity of an antediluvian.

It would be pleasant to observe the contrast between a family, the females of which were properly methodical, and economical in their distributions and expenditures of time, and one accustomed

to

to leave every thing to the moment of necessity, to conform to no regulations, but to crowd the affairs which ought to take rank, in the different divisions of the week, into some contingency for which they are totally unprepared : The one is the habitation of tranquillity, it is a well ordered community, it is a complicated machine, the component parts of which are so harmoniously organized, as to produce none but the most concordant sounds, to effectuate none but the most salutary and uniform purposes ; in short, it is a terrestrial paradise, where dwells love and unity, attended by all the blessings of contentment. While the other, but who can delineate the other ? It is a restoration of the reign of Chaos, and genuine pleasure is a stranger to its abode, and yet perhaps the lady paramours of each family are equally well meaning, good kind of women ; although the want of a little perseverance, which would aim at producing a laudable habit, presents this melancholy reverse. I wish not, said Ernestus to Crastinatus, to entrust my only son to the fluctuating waves of the treacherous ocean, but in my opinion neither Charybdis nor Scylla, though armed with all the terrors once attributed to them, is half so fatal to a young fellow, as a mind unoccupied by laudable pursuits, and that pernicious habit of idly dissipating time, which hath dashed so many high raised hopes. Why do you not take him into your counting house, replied Crastinatus, he will certainly find full employ there, for I declare for my own part, that though I constantly retain two clerks, I am yet, notwithstanding, inexpressibly fatigued by the multiplicity of attention which my business involves. Well, I do

not know how it is, returned Ernestus, but I assure you neighbour, upon my honour, though I have not the smallest assistance, that were it not for the amusement of reading, riding, visiting, &c. &c. &c. I could not possibly contrive to fill up time.

But the business of Crastinatus is more various, more extensive, and his avocations are more multiplied. Ernestus, it may be, moves in a more confined sphere, no such thing ; the calls upon them are exactly similar, and the same line of conduct would be proper to them both, to integrity they are equally devoted, and equity in their dealings is alike the goal of their wishes.

But the close of every week states exactly the accounts of Ernestus, the posting of his books was, from the first, the work of every day, as often as possible he passeth receipts, and when this desideratum cannot be obtained, so precisely is debt and credit announced, that the foot of every page presents the most unerring information ; the whole amount of his *possessions* he knows, every farthing for which he is indebted is in legible characters expressed, and in a very short space of time, he can estimate, to a penny, what he is *really* worth, no person demands of Ernestus a second time his dues, for he never *hazards larger sums, than his capital can at any time command* ; this enableth him to wear the wreath of punctuality, and he supports, unimpeached even by the tongue of slander, the character of an honest man ; the happy effects of such a mode of procedure are too obvious to be pointed out, and Ernestus feels them all. The heart of Crastinatus is equally good, but irresolution hath affixed its stamp upon his mind, and he hath not perseverance

perseverance enough to break the force of habit; a demand upon *Craftinatus* for a settlement, throws him into the utmost confusion; his accounts have run so long, that they involve a thousand intricacies; all hands are at work to investigate; to come at truth is difficult, if not impossible, and it is a wonder if a rupture is not the consequence. When *Craftinatus* hath paid the great debt of nature, his affairs will lay open to the inroads of fraud, his

widow and his orphan children will be the sufferers, and the probability is that an insolvency will take place. Whereas, had he, but it is time that I recollect myself, it may be thought that I encroach too far upon a department which may be considered as already filled, well then, having gleaned thus much, I will only add, that a late ingenious writer will observe, *Craftinatus doth not work it right.*

REMARKS on the CLIMATE of PENOBSCOT.

[By DANIEL LITTLE.]

I OSERVED, in passing through Pownalborough, on the 4th of August, 1786, that the farmers were reaping their spring rye and barley—their winter rye ripe about a week sooner.

At Warren, some of the people had made bread of their new rye and barley on the 6th of August.

At Camden, on the 7th of August, very fine flax, which had been pulled the 26th of July, water rotted nine days, dew rotted three.—That which was reserved for seed, was pulled but three days later.

At Longisland, in Penobscot Bay, they raise two sorts of six rowed barley; the one they call malt barley, the other bald or bear barley. The grains of the former are much like our common two rowed barley, covered with a thick and close hull; the latter has a loose coat or husk, that easily separates in threshing; and when winnowed, looks like wheat: It yields equal to the former, and makes a very white flour. Its growth is not confined to the islands; Capt. Perkins, who lives at Castles River, on the main, had a fine crop, at the rate of 21 bushels per acre.

At Meerumseunkook, 70 miles up the River Penobscot, from the sea coast, vegetation forward, the soil warm, good for grass and corn. Horner and Onoquaugah beans ripe, gathered in, and threshed on the 31st of August. Musk and water melons ripe,

and plenty. Although their Indian corn, in general, has suffered this year, greatly, by the unusual coldness of the month of August, and a late severe drought; yet, at the Indian old town, but 6 miles above, the corn of the Indians is near as ripe as usual. They plant the seed of their fathers, dress with only fish manure, and choose a warm, high, interval soil, chiefly on the islands in the river.

On the 24th and 28th of the month of August, the potatoe tops, and two or three fields of Indian corn above the head of the tide, were struck with the frost; but no frost down the river, and bay of Penobscot, till the 25th of September, which is near a month sooner than in common years. I have observed, when formerly in that part of the country, that destructive frosts were not so early as in the county of York, 130 miles westward; and this year, the frost, on the said 24th and 28th of August, wholly destroyed some fields in the town of Sanford; and in my own fields at Wells, the crop near one third diminished.

The soil in no country is universally good, or equally fit for husbandry. That near the sea, and on the banks of large rivers, is seldom so good as on the high branches of the rivers, or some considerable distance from the sea; but in the eastern country, of which I am now writing, although the back-lands are more fertile than on the

the sea coast, yet the many natural advantages of the latter, which are, or may be known, perhaps, will make a balance.—Besides the benefits derived from navigation and fishery, the farmer has, at hand, an inexhaustible source of natural manure, to mend the soil, from sea grass, rock weed, muscle beds and lime stone; all of which I have seen upon or contiguous to, the same plantation. And besides, it is probable, in that part of a country where lime stone abounds, there may, by and by, be found a plenty of marle. While at Majorbag-weeduce, in the garden of Mr. Lee, there was a new well dug 45 feet deep. The whole depth, from a little below the surface, consisted of two sorts of marle, the one porous and friable, the other compact and indurated.

Of orchards, they have but few. Those planted by the first settlers and properly cultivated, bear a good fruit. Instead of apples, in many places, they make a pleasant and useful sauce by mixing an equal quantity of stewed cranberries and pumpkins.

The scarcity of bread, so often, in that part of the country, does not arise from the want of natural advantages, but from a deficiency in agriculture and economy.

The soil is almost universally good for barley and wheat, and seldom or never subject to mildew. I saw a fine field of Siberian wheat, on Long-island, ripe the 7th of August, which sprang from the seed that was first brought into the country.

Besides the use of lime on the poorer land, on the sea coast, as a manure, the new settlers, back, may more conveniently supply themselves for use, in building their houses, than in many other places. And there are other useful fossils, beneficial to the farmer and mechanick, on the islands in the bay, and far up the rivers, in plenty, particularly iron ore, near valuable streams for manufacturing the same, and several quarries of stone, of different species, for sharpening edge tools, from the coarsest grit of whetstones, up to the first sort of hones, or oil stones.

A DESCRIPTION of the CROTALUS HORRIDUS, or RATTLE SNAKE.

THE *Crotalus Horridus*, or Rattle Snake, in zoology, a genus belonging to the order of *Amphibia Serpentes*. The characters of it are these: The belly is furnished with scuta, and the tail has both scuta and scales; but the principal characteristic of this genus is the rattle at the end of its tail." See Encycl. Brit. title *Crotalus Horridus*.

The rattle, which is of a brown colour, consists of several articulated undulatory fibulae, which are hollow, and of a horny substance, together composing a number of membranaceous cells. Each fibula, or button, as it appears to the eye when joined with the rest, is of an elliptical form, with the conjugate or shortest diameter flattened, so as to be about two lines in diameter one way; and when taken the way which composes the thickness of the rattle, it is about four lines: The transverse diameter

of each fibula is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. When I say that the fibula, as it appears to the eye, is a flattened ellipsis, I do not consider the form of that part of each which is contained in the succeeding ones, of which the ellipsis before mentioned is the basis. When a single fibula is separated from the others, and examined apart, it is of an oval pyramidal figure; but that part of the pyramidal fibula which has been sheathed in the succeeding ones, (for they all taper to the end of the tail) is not so large where it joins its base, as that part which always appears, by two lines diameter. These membranaceous cells are articulated within one another in such a manner that the point of the first from the insertion at the tail, reaches as far as the basis of the protuberant ring (or fibula) of the third, and so on. This articulation is so wonderfully supported by the projection of the flat part of the

the fibula, over a protuberance in the pyramid, that it gives a freedom of motion to the whole rattle; so that the parts of the cells which are inclosed within the outward rings, by striking against their sides, causes that rattling noise which is heard when the snake shakes its tail.

The common number of fibulae seldom exceeds 14 or 15 in a rattle, but one found at the Ohio is certainly a very

great curiosity, even to a person who has seen a great number of this genus of Snakes: The fibulae are 44 in number. And yet the snake from which this rattle was taken, was not, as might be expected, of a size proportionate to the prodigious length of its rattle, but rather a middling sized snake. It was killed some time in the summer of 1786, near Fort Allen.

[*Col. Mag.*]

THE WRETCHED TAILLAH: AN AFRICAN STORY.

ON the banks of the Cambia was born the beautiful Taillah. Her shape was tall, regular, and elegant. Her soul seemed formed for the highest state of refinement, and had she been born of a different complexion, in this, or any civilized country, she would have been esteemed, admired and caressed. But, alas! how different her destiny! Strange that those, who call themselves civilized, without one tear of pity, can wantonly involve in misery, souls of a more dignified nature than theirs!

Taillah was the only daughter of Tantee, prince of the fertile plains stretched along the south side of the river Gambia. Of a fierce and cruel disposition, war was his only delight and employment. The northern side of the river was possessed by Fidlao, a prince less powerful, but in whose soul, although uncultivated by science, humanity and every social virtue flourished. With anguish of soul he beheld the fertile plains watered by the Gambia, still more fertilized by the heaps of his slaughtered countrymen. But overtures of peace to Tantee were in vain, while those Americans, whose traffick is the human species, gladly purchased the captives. Tantee conducted his wars with vigour, and frequently with success. To defend his subjects was Fidlao's only desire. He never could think of vending any of Tantee's subjects to the Americans, whom he ever considered as the prime cause of all their desolating wars, and as the scourges of the God of his ancestors on his species. In a battle, fought by the two princes, Fidlao was defeated and his son, Tildah, the in-

heriter of all his father's virtues, was taken, and immediately bound hands and feet, and cast into a dungeon, hung around by the curtain of darkness and despair. Not a ray of light to cheer his body, nor a faint glimmering of hope to support his drooping soul—Fidlao seeing that all was lost, in a fit of despair thrust a dagger into his breast, heaping curses on Tantee, and the inhuman purchasers of his friends and countrymen.

The next day was kept a festival by the subjects of Tantee: but to Taillah it was a day of sorrow. The generous supporters of humanity, and the defenders of liberty, were sunk into wretchedness, and oblivion; while cruel barbarity oppression and tyranny slept forth and reaped the rewards of virtue. The ghosts of her wantonly butchered countrymen haunted her imagination: the thoughts of her father's vending the unfortunate captives to the Americans, tortured her soul with anguish: The misfortunes of a young, brave, humane and virtuous prince wrought so strongly on her feelings, that she determined to effect his escape or become a sacrifice for virtue in distress. She went immediately to the keeper of the dungeon, and by bribery, at last gained admission to the gloomy confinement of Tildah. The prince, perceiving a ray of light from her torch, and supposing the message was for his murder, cried out with joy—O God of the ancestors of Fidlao, I thank thee for this prospect of a speedy end to all my miseries. Death is all I desire: Tantee has seized my kingdom, and what have I left? Separate me not from my murdered

murdered friends, separate me not from the good Fidlao. Hear my prayers, O God of the ancestors of Fidlao, for I have served thee with a pure heart. I am wretched, but, not vicious. As he thus spoke, he heard these gentle accents—“Tildah, worthy Tildah, where art thou?” What was his astonishment, when he saw before him the beautiful Taillah melting into tears of pity! She gave him some refreshment, unbound him, and retired, promising to return in the evening, and effect his escape. She took the keeper of the dungeon to her apartment, and showing him her treasures, offered them all, if he would permit the prince to depart, and report that he was dead, which was daily expected to happen. It was too tempting. He complied. She brought him from the dungeon, and they, with a trusty female servant, took a boat and fell down the river. In searching along the coast for a place of reception, they were driven to an uninhabited island. Here they resolved to fix their residence, free from the horrid scenes of war, cruelty and desolation. Their hearts beat in perfect concord, and all was harmony and love. Each revolving year was witness of their happiness. Four years had now elapsed, since Tildah had bid adieu to misery, when, walking on the shore after a violent storm, he perceived a white person on a piece of timber. He immediately took his boat and brought him on shore. He

found that he was the captain of a ship from an American port, for the express purpose of enslaving his fellow countrymen. He had ever been accustomed to consider persons of this complexion, as monsters of inhumanity, whose happiness consisted in making others miserable. But, he was in distress, and the heart of Tildah melted into pity. He led him to his cottage and treated him as a brother. The American tarried with Tildah a year, and had a son by the female servant. At length, being anxious to revisit his native country, he prevailed on Tildah to convey him, in his boat, to the *embouchure* of the Gambia, hoping there to find some American vessel. He promised Tildah, in the most sacred manner, that he would never make known the place of his retirement. Tildah returned safe to his anxious Taillah. The captain found a vessel, almost ready to sail for the West Indies, waiting to purchase only a few more slaves. This perjured villain, breaking through every bond of humanity and gratitude, informed the captain of Tildah's retirement. They sailed directly for the island, and seized the noble Tildah, and the beautiful Taillah with four children, together with the female servant and her infant, and cast them into the hold of the ship. O God! why slept thy thunder and crushed not the execrated heads of such monsters of ingratitude and inhumanity!

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

The GENERAL OBSERVER. No. XXIX.

“A companion for an evening, and a companion for life, require very different qualifications.”

IN the extensive variety which Providence has spread round us there is perhaps, nothing but what may be, on some account, convenient and useful: Weed from the path of life every thing that has been deemed an evil, and you will strip it of all its flowers as well as thorns. If man, as he goes on, will distinguish for himself, he need scarce ever complain of bleeding feet. In the judicious appropriation of talents, qualities and

propensities to their proper departments, consists much of the economy of happiness. The wisest of men tells us that there is as well a *time to weep*, as a *time to laugh*; and perhaps this interchange is desirable; it is at least inevitable; but the objects and circumstances which produce it are very contrasted. It is undoubtedly a happy circumstance that, from the many visitations of misfortune, some happy beings will be always excluded, with

with whom the man of sorrow may associate, and cheerfully sing away his gloom. It is agreeable, and I have found it a happiness often, to be among those who care nothing for tomorrow; the eyes of whose fears are shut up with the day; and whose sun of hope, the succeeding morning, rises as unclouded, and shines with as much brightness upon the barrenness of their prospects and resources, as the luminary it resembles does upon the deserts of Arabia. Yet with me they were no otherwise valuable, and no longer than the occasion rendered them so: For though their heedless mirth, for a while, charmed away the smart of remembered misfortune, still it could not heal the wound.— Though it is agreeable to forget calamity, even for an interval, yet I have often wondered that mankind are so careless of futurity as to adopt and value the agents of temporary relief, for permanent remedies from misery. We are too apt to graduate the future by the present; and to measure all the wants and enjoyments of one by the other. Hasty friendships have been too often formed when the heart, dilated with joy, was so kind and contented with itself and the objects about it, that it had not a wish to look backward for caution, nor forward for danger; when reason, floating on the swell of high spirits, could view only the surface of things.

It is not a difficult task to participate the cheerfulness of others; more especially when our purpose is under a preengagement to our feelings to aid the participation. When, at our interviews, we meet by common consent to get rid of our cares and sorrows, and forget our animosities, policy as well as pride will command our cheerfulness and complacency: On such occasions, he that is most careless or most dissimular, is often the best calculated to communicate happiness. The character of a companion for life, like the carriage you would procure for a long journey, over a rough road, in various weather, should be composed of qualities more durable than shining.

The fair Belinda has an infinite fund of wit, with a flow of spirits which dispose her to participate the mirth it occasions; she is very lively and complacent in company; but dull, fretful and spleeny in solitude: quite uncompanionable. Sentimental and serious conversation gives her the vapours; and an half day's application to the necessary business of a family will throw her into fits. I love to sit down in the circle with Belinda; to gaze on her features, for she is very handsome; she sings like an angel; and is an excellent partner at cards, or in a dance. At our sleigh rides her high spirits sing all the way, a cheerful echo to the bells; and I always contrive when I can, to ride in the same sleigh with her. But I had much rather have Belinda for an occasional companion than a wife; in the one case I should enjoy, simply, the agreeableness of all her good qualities; in the other, I should have, mixed with them, the alloy of her bad ones; her wit would sometimes be unseasonable; and perhaps too frequently; for she has very little consideration in the use of it. Her moody and vapourish disposition in solitude, would be poorly calculated to sit down and converse agreeably with, when the absence of friends, or want of business should leave a vacant hour upon my hands; and it would afford a wretched resource for consolation to retreat to, from misfortune and disappointment. Without economy, and too delicate to labour, it would be a chance if my property did not slide through her hands as fast as I could gather it.

If the whole concerns of life consisted in dressing, dancing and laughter, it would be an object with any man, if he had enough of health and property to supply him with the enjoyment, and give a relish to it, to associate with a companion gay, brilliant, frolicksome and witty; but in general, experience has taught us, that these are not the exclusive concerns of life; and those who have not learned it from experience, may be taught it by reason.

The

The LIFE of the EVANGELIST ST. JOHN.

ST. John, commonly accounted the youngest of Christ's disciples, was the son of Zebedee, a fisherman on the lake of Gennesaret. We are apt to connect the idea of extreme penury and indigence with this occupation. But the father of the Evangelist appears to have been in good circumstances—for the history informs us that he was owner of a vessel and had hired servants. It is injurious to the character of Christ's Apostles to suppose them immersed in the depths of poverty and misery, and in such poor and necessitous circumstances, as would dispose them to follow any hardy adventurer and share his fortunes. Upon the common notion that the disciples were so extremely indigent, there would be no *self denial* and virtue in relinquishing such poverty and wretchedness. This was not the case. We find that they made a merit of the *disinterestedness* of their conduct to our Saviour, in that they had left their all and followed him.—It one may judge of the temper and disposition of this Evangelist from his writings, he appears to have been possessed with the most benevolent affections, and to have inherited a large portion of that most excellent spirit which he so frequently and pathetically recommends. If we consider his writings as an index of his mind, we shall happily discover the reason, why our blessed Saviour, who was so infallible a judge of intrinsic excellence and moral worth, should distinguish with peculiar affection and friendship an amiable person, whose mind was so similar to his own.—Hence it is, that in the history of our Lord, this Evangelist is honoured with the appellation of *The disciple whom Jesus loved*. There are recorded several instances of our Saviour's particular affection and love for the apostle John—for him he permitted, along with Peter and James, to behold that wonderful scene, his *transfiguration*—to see several miracles, to which, for want of room, few

only could be admitted—to lean on his bosom at the paschal supper—to be present at his devotions in the garden—and to him, at his crucifixion, he committed the care of his mother. These instances of superior respect were paid to amiable dispositions and affections congenial to his own, and flowed from a mind that was conscious what *dignity* and *lustre* such amiableness of temper and goodness of heart, as eminently distinguished this worthy disciple, would reflect upon his religion.—The English reader is taught to form a wrong idea of the apostle Peter and our biographer, from a very inaccurate and injudicious translation in Acts iv. 13. where the Jewish Sanhedrim are made to speak of them as ignorant and unlearned men. The first term in the original, only denotes, that they had not enjoyed a liberal education, and been trained up in the schools of the rabbies—and the second expresses their not being in a public, but a private station of life. This apostle and his brother James, we once find unhappily transported into a most unjustifiable and criminal extravagance. Their sanguinary zeal kindled at the indignity that was offered their master.—The temper and spirit they showed on this occasion, may be looked upon as the very first instance of a persecuting spirit in the christian Church—and seems to be recorded to serve as a lesson to all future ages, how averse our Saviour was to persecution, and how abhorrent a persecuting spirit is from the true genius and design of the gospel. A Samaritan village refused to admit our Saviour, and publicly denied him the rites of hospitality, which were hardly ever denied in those days, merely because he seemed to be hastening swiftly through their territories to Jerusalem, without honoring with a visit their temple on mount Gerizim. Fired at this insult this apostle and his brother immediately thus accosted our Saviour: Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come from heaven

* See the amiable character, temper, and disposition of St. John, beautifully delineated by the late ingenious Dr. Duchal, in his presumptive arguments for the truth of the christian religion, Discourse eighth.

ven and consume them as *Elias* did ! —But he turned and rebuked them and said, ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of ! From this *unhappy* circumstance, learned men have thought that our Lord gave these two brothers the surname of *Boanerges*, which signifies, the *sons of thunder*—though this rather seems to be an honorable appellation, to denote with what resolution, intrepidity, and undaunted fortitude they would publish and propagate the gospel. It was for this *apostle* and his brother *James*, that their mother petitioned our *Saviour*, that he would advance them to the highest honours in that kingdom she fondly imagined he would speedily erect. Grant these my sons may sit, one on thy right, the other on thy left hand, in thy kingdom. Undoubtedly this ambitious request was preferred to Christ at the instigation of her sons. St. *John* was the *only one* of the twelve who attended the crucifixion. He saw our Lord expire.—*He who saw it bore witness, and his record is true.* He was present at the several appearances of our Saviour after his *resurrection*, and hath given his testimony, to the truth of that grand capital fact, on which the whole fabrick of Christianity rests. Our Saviour prophetically told him he should survive the destruction of *Jerusalem*, and intimated not obscurely, that *Peter* should suffer crucifixion, but that he would die a natural death.† In the effusion of the Holy Ghost he participated, with others,

† See John, Ch. xxii. 12--24.

at the day of *pentecost*—he and *Peter* healed the lame man who sat at the gate of the temple—were brought before the *Sanhedrim* on that occasion, menaced and dismissed—were afterwards apprehended, imprisoned, but released by an angel—were next, sent down to *Samarina*, communicated spiritual gifts to the converts, and returned afterwards to *Jerusalem*, where *John* seems to have continued a considerable time. We afterwards find this apostle banished, as is supposed, by *Domitian*, to the isle of *Patmos*, the scene of his prophetic visions and revelations. From this exile, he returned, upon that Emperor's death, spent the evening of his life at *Ephesus*, and survived *all* the apostles.—*Irenæus* says, he lived to the time of the Emperor *Trajan*, and *Jerom* that he died at a very advanced age, in the 68th year of our Saviour's death, which is the *third* of *Trajan*, and was interred near *Ephesus*.—The gospel of St. *John* was written at *Ephesus*, and designed by the author to be a supplement to the other three apostles, whose books, *Eusebius* says, were brought to him, and approved by him as true and faithful narratives, only that there was wanting a written account of *Christ's* transactions in the former part of his ministry, and a relation of his *discourses*—which omissions he hath supplied. According to Dr. *Lardner*, his gospel was written in the year 68, his *first* epistle, about 80, his *second* and *third* between 80 and 90, and his *Revelation* in 95 or 96.

HUMOROUS PETITION from PRONUNCIATION.

(Addressed to all School Masters.)

Humbly sheweth,

THAT, whereas from time, immemorial, I have ever demeaned myself in a decent and becoming manner towards all mankind ; I have been the means of promoting their utility and happiness, in all denominations and stages of society ; and it has been my constant endeavour to unite, in the bonds of concord and unanimity, all those harmonick sounds, which flow from an easy, free, and unaffected smoothness and purity

of language. I congratulate myself that the wise and sensible part of the literati, have ever treated me with the utmost tenderness ; and their zeal, for my virtue and purity (which has hitherto kept me from falling into the state of barbarism and corruptions, and kept me up to a proper standard) demands my utmost gratitude and thankfulness. But alas ! with regret I mention it, your Honours have grossly *insulted* my *virtue*, altered my

my *nature*, diminished my *stature*, robbed me of my *fortune*, and *disturbed* my *quietude*. I can no longer enjoy the *perpetual turpitude* offered to my *superstructure*, and I think it my *jury* to *impore* that you would *gradually subdue* this *unnatural babitude*; and I *presume*, that your *superior* wisdom, with experience and *education*, will study to repair *chumultuous raptures* imposed upon my *insulted* dignity: You must think me *destitute* of all harmony, *intensible* of all *restitute*, and void of conscious merit, to *shuffer such ill-chained* stuff to approach my harmonious system. The grating of teeth, the croaking of owls, the harsh squeals of a grindstone, and the dying screams of the complaining cart wheel, are not half so offensive to my harmonious ear. Your petitioner would appear tedious, were she to enumerate the many injuries done to her

person, "by the contended beaux and reforming pedants, who discover a pedantick fondness for singularity, and the whims of innovating coxcombs." Your petitioner humbly prays, that you would take these matters into your serious consideration, and restore my *nature*, uphold my *virtue*, repair my *fortune*, and support me against the *impostures*, evil *habitudes*, and barbarisms of the above mentioned intruders: And with full assurance, that your worships will graciously condescend to grant the request, your petitioner rests, and, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c. but if on the contrary, from principles of self preservation and defence I shall consider myself, in duty bound, to be your most inveterate, implacable, and irreconcilable enemy; and shall imprecate whole loads of vengeance, justly merited upon your irreclaimable pates.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

On the ADVANTAGES, arising from the INVENTION of PRINTING.

AFTER those swarms of barbarians, which issued from the North, had overturned the Roman empire, a night of barbarity and ignorance overspread the world. Superstition and cruelty ruled with unlimited sway. Men forgot the design of their existence, and, more cruel than wild beasts, continually destroyed each other. But thanks to heaven; mankind were not suffered to remain forever thus debased. In the 15th century science began to shine forth; and the art of printing, like another sun, arose and illuminated the globe with the light of knowledge. Superstition now withered; humanity and peace sprang up to bless the world. Such are the favours, which this art has bestowed upon mankind, by preserving and diffusing science.

However learned some of the ancients may have been, without its assistance their literature could benefit few but themselves. These few indeed, had refined ideas even of a future state, but the generality of mankind were involved in the grossest ignorance, idolatry and superstition. A

clap of thunder, or a flock of ravens, was to them a certain revelation of the will of the divinity. And even those few, who contemned these groveling ideas, so far from opposing them, were obliged to perform the most ridiculous ceremonies. Thus Cicero, in quality of augur, carefully watched the flight of birds, and listened to the voice of Jupiter, speaking in the clouds. Socrates fell a victim at the shrine of error while endeavouring to make men more wise and happy. The superstition of the ancients cannot surprise us, when we observe the actions of men, favoured with divine revelation. Pity is the only sensation we feel, whilst reflecting upon the conduct of the first; but when considering the last, 'tis mixed with indignation.

Before the revival of learning, men were so carefully kept in ignorance, that they became machines, moved only by the priests. These incessantly instilled into their mind notions of the Pope's divinity, till his most absurd impositions were considered by them as mandates from God. At his command

mand the allegiance of a people was immediately dissolved; so that whenever kings opposed his arbitrary power they were immediately divested of authority. Some nations, however, became a little more enlightened, and being commanded by spirited princes, dared to shake off the fatal yoke. From this separation a variety of religious sects arose; esteeming each other demi devils, whom they were by every religious tie to extirpate. The world was now a scaffold of the human race. In the low countries, especially, the religious fervor of a Philip desolated like a pestilence. Though religious zeal was not so great in England; yet as protestantism and catholicism alternately reigned, that country was oppressed with accumulated misfortunes. Hence those, who were banished by Henry and Edward, were restored by Mary; and those favoured by them, banished by her. In the reign of Elizabeth, her

adherents again became objects of royal displeasure, and her enemies enjoyed their former share of favour. But in her reign the effects of learning began to be perceived; and the fervency of religious zeal was considerably assuaged. It was now about a century since the invention of the *ars artium omnium conservatrix*; and its good effects were visible; though we entertain no very high idea of the learning of the English, when we find that in the reign of Elizabeth's father, 800 copies of the bible could not be sold in that kingdom. What a striking contrast between that and the present day? We now have the knowledge of past generations accumulated for our use. To this we are adding our mite, and transmitting to posterity an increased stock of knowledge. Ignorance, superstition and barbarity are departing together, and knowledge and humanity jointly commencing their reign.

USEFUL METHOD OF PRESERVING BEES.

INSTEAD of destroying whole swarms in their hives to get the honey when the hives are full, they clear them out into a fresh hive; while they take the combs out of the old one; and they prevent their perishing in winter by putting a great quantity of honey into a very wide earthen vessel, covering its surface with paper, exactly fitted on, and pricked full of holes by a large pin; this being pressed by the weight of the bees, keeps a fresh supply continually rising. Their most fatal destruction, by severe cold, they prevent, by taking as many large tubs as they have hives, and knocking out the heads, they set the other end in the

ground, laying a bed of dry earth or chopped hay in it, of six inches deep, over this they place the head knocked out; they then make a small wooden trough for the passage of the bees, this is transfixured through a hole cut through each side of the tub, at such a height as to lay on the false bottom, on which is placed the covered dish of honey for the food of the bees, leaving a proper space over this covered with strong matting; they then fill up the tub with more dry earth, or chopped hay, heaping it up in the shape of a cone to keep out the rain and wreathing it with straw on account of the warmth.

CHARACTER of the EMPEROR JULIAN.

[From the second volume of Mr. GIBBON's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.]

THE generality of princes, if they were stripped of their purple, and cast naked into the world, would immediately sink to the lowest rank of society, without a hope of e-

merging from their obscurity. But the personal merit of Julian was, in some measure, independent of his fortune. Whatever had been his choice of life; by the force of intrepid courage,

age, lively wit, and intense application, he would have obtained, or at least he would have deserved, the highest honours of his profession; and Julian might have raised himself to the rank of minister, or general, of the state in which he was born a private citizen. If the jealous caprice of power had disappointed his expectations; if he had prudently declined the paths of greatness, the employment of the same talents in studious solitude, would have placed, beyond the reach of kings, his present happiness, and his immortal fame. When we inspect, with minute, or perhaps malevolent attention, the portrait of Julian, something seems wanting to the grace and perfection of the whole figure. His genius was less powerful and sublime than that of Cæsar; nor did he possess the consummate prudence of Augustus. The virtues of

Trajan appear more steady and natural, and the philosophy of Marcus is more simple and consistent. Yet Julian sustained adversity with firmness, and prosperity with moderation. — After an interval of one hundred and twenty years from the death of Alexander Severus, the Romans beheld an emperor who made no distinction between his duties and his pleasures; who laboured to relieve the distress, and to revive the spirit, of his subjects; and who endeavoured always to connect authority with merit, and happiness with virtue. Even faction, and religious faction, was constrained to acknowledge the superiority of his genius, in peace as well as in war; and to confess, with a sigh, that the apostate Julian was a lover of his country, and that he deserved the empire of the world."

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

MONTHLY REVIEW of NEW AMERICAN BOOKS.

A Discourse concerning the Church. By Moses Hemmenway, D. D. Printed at Boston, by Thomas & Andrews. Price 2s.

THIS copious investigation of a subject, which has exercised the ingenuity of divines in every age, is divided into seven chapters. The first opens with an enquiry into the different acceptations of the word church, and the various characters and privileges of its members.—The new covenant, under which the church of Christ is formed, next engages the doctor's attention;—its precepts and penalties, grants and promises, visible and invisible privileges, external and internal administration, connection of covenant duties and privileges, conditions of the covenant, special privileges, and visible and invisible saintship, occupy many pages, of acute research and deep reasoning.

The 3d chapter, explains and distinguishes the rights of church members; and considers communion, external and internal; full and partial, passive and active; the two fold right of admission and access—Rights visible and invisible—real and seeming—

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in the sight of God and account of men.

The 4th chapter, divides the right of admission, as distinct from that of access, and confines the former to visible saints; and also treats of visible holiness, external holiness, and the visibility of inward sanctity, with credible profession—profession of saving faith and godliness; discussing the question, whether professing in moral sincerity, gives a right of admission, and defining the rule therefor.

Chapter 5th explains the right of coming into the church—States the right of access, as not founded in the reality, but evidence of grace in the view of conscience; with considerations or assurance, certain signs of grace—preponderating probability, &c.—Excludes conscious unbelievers and impenitents—and founds an enquiry whether any may come, without an evident, or known right.

The 6th chapter is employed, in examining the rights of the unconverted

verted to the privileges of external communion with an instituted church—answers objections and offers reconciling remarks.

The 7th and last, contemplates the promised blessings to the right use of ordinances, and danger of unworthy participation therein; and enquiry is made, whether the Lord's Supper be a converting ordinance? concluding with a reply to some objections.

The above analysis of the doctor's method, is presented, for the information of our readers, who may not have seen the epitome of its general contents, and yet, be desirous of perusing the work, if they could ascertain the outlines, and the order in which they are filled up.

The variety of matter, in the volume before us, renders it nearly impossible to decide, what particular parts may be of the most essential service to individuals.—Perhaps the doctor's motto, has removed this difficulty—*Prepare ye the way—take up the stumbling block.*—And therefore to the unconverted, we offer the doctor's reply, to the first six objections against their admission into external communion, and wish that a serious perusal thereof, may be attended with every possible good.

Objections against the right of the unconverted to external communion, considered.

Objection 1. If grace be not necessary to give a right to special ordinances, why are none allowed to come or be admitted but those who have and exhibit evidence of grace? If moral sincerity be sufficient, why should any thing more be professed or manifested?

Answer. It is the evidence, and not the reality of grace, which gives a professor a right or warrant to come, and the church a warrant to receive him. Wherever this evidence appears, this right is annexed to it: Whether there be a foundation for it in the reality of the thing intimated by it, or not. It is granted by all, that probable evidence is a reasonable and sufficient warrant to act upon in this case: That is, it gives a right to act: And yet we know that what is probable sometimes has no real existence. But the rights and duties founded upon probabilities are as real, as certain, and as important as any. Whoever has and gives evidence of moral sincerity in professing christianity, has and gives evidence of saving grace. For moral sincerity

ty, in such a profession, is itself a credible evidence, as has been shewn.

Object. 2. If some have a right of access to ordinances in the sight of God who are unconverted, and yet the church may not admit them, unless in their sight and judgment they are true saints; then the eye of man must require higher terms than the eye of God.

Answer. They who have a right to ordinances according to the rule of the gospel, have a right in the sight of God. Visible saints, according to the rule of the gospel, have a right to the ordinances. Credible professors are visible saints in the view of the church, and have a right of admission. Professors, whose hearts condemn them not of hypocrisy, are visible saints in the view of conscience, and have a right of access. The eye of man looks for or requires no higher terms than the eye of God; but the very same, that is *visible sainthood*. Charity *hopes* that visible saints are sincere, but knows it is uncertain whether they are so or no. That *reasonable evidence* of gospel holiness which gives a right of admission; and that *charitable belief*, which the church is to have of the saintship of those whom they receive to communion, leaves it still a matter of uncertainty in the eye of the church's christian judgment, whether they are saints indeed. Nor has God made it necessary for us to believe that men are truly pious in order to its being our duty to admit them. We are allowed, nay required to admit credible professors, be our opinion of them what it may. If we are uncharitable, that is our fault, which will not justify our refusing those who hold forth credible evidence of christian piety. It is the evidence exhibited, and not the judgment or opinion we may form of professors, which God has made necessary in order to our lawfully admitting them to communion.

It is not therefore true that the church is required and allowed to admit none, but such as are truly pious in their sight, or whom they judge to be such. For they are allowed, and required to admit *all whom they have reason to account truly pious* in a judgment of charity, whether they are such in their sight and judgment or not. And they have reason thus to judge of all credible professors, though they know it to be uncertain whether they are truly pious. Again, It is not true that churches are forbidden to admit any, unless they first have evidence obliging them to *believe it certain* that they have gospel holiness. We know that all the evidence we ordinarily can have in the case must leave us uncertain of this. It can in reason only oblige us to believe *that it is credible or probable they are saints*, though possibly they may be but hypocrites. Now, if some for whom the church ought to have charity, and who are in their eye true saints, so far as their eye can discern, may yet be unconverted,

unconverted, and if these, according to the rule of the gospel ought to be admitted to communion, then sanctifying grace is not necessary, though credible evidence of it is necessary to give a right of admission. Again—if they who can profess the christian religion unconscious of hypocrisy, and who know nothing of themselves which would prove that they are insincere, have reason *comfortably to hope* that they are the subjects of sanctifying grace, and *certainly to conclude* that they are visible saints in the eye of conscience, and if such have reason to think it is their duty and right to come into church communion, as has been argued; and if it be supposable that some of this character may not be true saints, then sanctifying grace is not necessary, though credible evidence of grace is necessary to give a right of access.

Object. 3. None have truly a right to take and use any covenant privilege but those who are really in the covenant: None are in the covenant, who do not comply with, or possess the condition or terms of it; and this none do but true believers. For saving faith, or a cordial consent to the terms of the gospel, is the condition of a covenant interest and right. But unconverted sinners do not consent to the covenant, but reject it, and so have no right to any of its benefits.

Answer. It is not true that none have a right to take and use any covenant privilege but those who are in the covenant. All gospel ordinances are covenant privileges. Yet those who are not in covenant have a lawful right to attend to the dispensation of the word, to have and search the scriptures, whenever providence puts them into their hands, and to join with the church in assembling and worshipping God. It is granted, however, that none but those who are in covenant have a *covenant right* to these privileges, and that there are some privileges to which none but those who are in covenant can have a *regular access*. Of this kind are those institutions called special ordinances, which are granted, and appropriated to the church. But then,

It is not true that none are in the covenant but those who have complied with the conditions of the covenant. For the children of church members are confessedly in covenant, and of the church, before they are capable of complying with any terms or conditions; unless we call their being born of church members a compliance with the condition, though it be no act of the children; yet the covenant grants a baptism right, with other special church privileges to such children, though numbers of them are unconverted. So that unconverted persons may really, rightfully, and in the sight of God be interested in the covenant, so as to be regular members of an instituted church, and intitled to special privileges pertaining to the outward administration of the covenant: And according to the rule

of the gospel they must continue such as long as they live, unless they *appear* to be unfit and unworthy.

Therefore—It is not true that saving faith, or a cordial consent to the covenant, is the condition of an interest in it, as outwardly administered, and of a right to outward church privileges. It is indeed the invisible condition of a right, to invisible privileges and blessings dispensed immediately by Christ. But a right of admission to outward privileges is annexed to conditions or qualifications discernable by men; viz. a credible profession of christianity. And it is the right and duty of those who can and do profess christianity, unconscious of insincerity, to ask for and use these privileges. Though we are not certain that such a professor is a saint inwardly, or intitled to the invisible blessings of the covenant, yet we may be certain that he is a saint outwardly, and may come and be admitted to the outward privileges of an instituted church.

Object. 4. The unconverted are forbidden to own the covenant: “To the wicked, God faith, what hast thou to do that thou shouldest declare my statutes, or take my covenant into thy mouth?”

Answer. I grant it would be unlawful for those professedly to covenant with God, who had at the same time convincing evidence that their professions were but hypocrisy, which appears to have been the character pointed at in the text. They who are *evidently* wicked, would but enhance their guilt by owning the covenant, and attending ordinances hypocritically for a pretence. But we never find men reprov’d for entering into covenant, when they did it sincerely, so far as they knew themselves. By the wicked we are here to understand those who *appear to be so*, by such black marks of impenitency as we find in the following context. But these words were never meant, to discourage those who seriously and without known hypocrisy, desire to own the covenant, and walk in the commandments and ordinances of the Lord; but those only who are forward to make a publick profession, while allowing themselves in known wickedness. In short, as *evident qualifications* alone give a right to ordinances, so they only who are *evidently* wicked are here forbidden and debarred from coming to them.

It is most certain that none are allowed to make a lying profession. But this is not done by those who profess in moral sincerity. For how any one can lie in veracity I understand not. If men fulfil not their covenant engagements they are no doubt highly blameable. But this proves not that it was unlawful for them to come under these bonds. If we may not form good resolutions till we know we shall fulfil them, I fear it will be long before men will begin the work of repentance, or engage in earnest in the practice of neglected duties.

Object.

Objct. 5. In *Matth. xxij. 11, 12*, we read. "When the king came in to see the guests, he saw there a man which had not on a wedding garment. And he said unto him, Friend, how camest thou in hither, not having a wedding garment? and he was speechless." Since he was blamed for coming in without a wedding garment, and had nothing to answer, it is argued that none have a warrant to come into the visible church without sanctifying grace.

I shall not avail myself of that common observation, that arguments founded on circumstances in parable are too precarious to be much depended on, since similitudes seldom hold in every circumstance: If we attend carefully to the parable itself, we shall find no foundation for this conclusion.

By the kingdom of heaven all agree that the church is to be understood; the supper signifies the privileges to which rightful and qualified members are admitted. The wedding garment is the qualification for these privileges. The man without it, is one who comes unqualified to partake of them, who when challenged for his presumption has nothing to answer, so is cast out.

But, is this feast on earth, or in heaven? Does it signify the privileges and enjoyments of the visible church here, or of the mystical church in the future state? The determination of this question must determine how the parable must be expounded.

Many understand the marriage feast of the blessedness of the heavenly state. The wedding garment must then mean the righteousness of the saints. The man without the wedding garment is one who, without this righteousness, comes to partake of the joys of heaven; which is agreeable to what is elsewhere intimated, of some who at the day of judgment will come, and beg in vain to be admitted into heaven. The King's coming in to see the guests, is Christ's coming at the day of judgment. So Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Edwards both understand it. Then they who come to partake of the joys of heaven, without that holiness and righteousness without which no man shall see the Lord, will be reprimanded, silenced, and banished to outer darkness.

If this be the sense of the parable, it teaches us that the un sanctified shall not partake with true saints of the joys of heaven; but it proves not that such cannot be rightful members of an instituted church or lawfully come to special ordinances. When it was said to the man, How camest thou in hither without a wedding garment? the meaning cannot be, How camest thou into the instituted church, and to have external communion in ordinances, without grace? He is not blamed for coming to ordinances without a warrant, but for coming to enjoy heavenly bliss without holiness. For, *First*. Many unconverted

persons are rightfully members of the instituted church. They were born in it, and so brought in by God himself while graceless. These are not to be blamed for intruding into the house, if by the house we understand the visible church, however blameable they are for continuing graceless under the means they are favoured with.

Secondly. At the day of judgment there will be no visible instituted church, or outward ordinances, for any to come to or be in. There will be no such house standing, no provision made therein for the entertainment of any. The coming of Christ will instantly dissolve all instituted churches, and abolish the outward ordinances. These tabernacles, provided for our present accommodation, will then be removed, with all their apparatus. It is not in the visible church that the heavenly feast is held, and into which the king comes at the day of judgment, to see the guests, or where he sees the man without the wedding garment. That is impossible; since the visible church will then be no more. *Thirdly*. The instituted church is the apartment into which men were invited and introduced, by the servants, to dress and prepare themselves for the heavenly feast, putting on the wedding garment of righteousness. It is by attending the ordinances given to the church that men are prepared for the blessedness of the heavenly state. Now, though the unconverted are not prepared for heaven, this proves not that it is unwarrantable for such to use the means whereby they may become prepared, and attend the ordinances of the instituted church for that end. Some who are not inward saints, may yet be visible saints; and to such the ordinances are given.

But if we suppose the marriage feast to be held in the kingdom of heaven upon earth, that is in the instituted church, and to denote the outward ordinances and privileges there enjoyed, then the parable must be expounded conformably to this hypothesis: Thus--the Jews were first invited into the gospel church, but refused to come. Then the invitation was sent to the Gentiles, many of whom were gathered in. The wedding garment is the qualification for regular external communion, that is, visible saintship. The man without a wedding garment was a scandalous person, who contrary to the gospel rule had thrust himself in, though he was not a visible saint; so did not appear clothed in the livery of the king. The king coming in to see the guests, signifies Christ visiting and inspecting his visible churches as their political head, which is done by the instrumentality of those who in his name are to maintain spiritual government in and over the house of God, and see that the ordinances of government and discipline are duly executed. Notice is taken of one who appears not in the garb of a credible profession, but had either cast it off, or at least was become scandalous, and so unfit for external

external communion. When called to an account he is convicted, and has nothing to answer. *Then the king said, Christ by the gospel rule gave order (for Christ speaks in his visible church only by his written word)--he said to his servants, his ministers, to whom the keys of the kingdom of heaven are committed, who keep the doors of the house, and are authorized in his name to bind and loose: He said to them--Bind him band and foot--lay him under censure--take him away--excommunicate him--cast him into outer darkness. Let him be as a heathen, as those who are in the darkness of infidelity, and subject to the spirit who rules in the children of darkness and disobedience. There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.**

If the man without the wedding garment was ordered to be cast out of the visible church, as having no right to have external communion in ordinances, he was certainly a scandalous man, and excommunicated as such. For Christ gives no orders to his servants to cast any out of the visible church but those who are scandalous. But though scandalous persons ought not to come to church communion, this proves not that no unconverted persons may law-

fully come. For some of these are visible saints, and not scandalous.

Object. 6. The covenant of grace is a covenant of salvation. How then can those who are not in a state of salvation be in the covenant, or have a right to any of its special privileges.

Answer. The covenant of grace contains a promise of salvation for true believers, who are interested therein in respect of its invisible administration. It has also grants of external privileges for visible saints, who are interested therein in respect of its external administration, as has been argued at large in discoursing on the covenant; and is, I think, generally acknowledged, tho' it seems to be forgotten by those who urge this objection. Now special ordinances being external covenant privileges, why may not visible saints have a right to use them, even supposing they are not saints in heart? And if a profession of faith morally sincere, constitutes a man a visible saint in the account of the church, and of his own conscience, this is the condition or qualification to which the gospel rule annexes a right to the ordinances in their outward administration.

* Mr. Henry has this note on the parable. "There is a binding in this world by the servants, the ministers, whose suspending of persons that walk disorderly to the scandal of religion, is called binding them. Mat. xviii. 18. Bind them up from partaking of special ordinances and the peculiar privileges of their church membership. Bind them over to the righteous judgment of God. Take him away. When the wickedness of hypocrites appears they are to be taken away from the communion of the faithful, to be cut off as withered branches." But I find no gospel rule interdicting the use of outward ordinances to visible saints because unconverted.

AMUSING ANECDOTES.

WHEN the late Mr. Anson, was upon his travels in the East, he hired a vessel to visit the Isle of Tenedos. The pilot, an old Grecian, as they were sailing along, said, with an air of triumph, "There it was, that our fleet lay."—Mr. Anson demanded what fleet.—What fleet, retorted the old man, why *our* fleet at the siege of Troy.

A PARSON, remarkable for parsimony, having a number of men to cut wood gratis, carried round the the *L'eau de vie* in a very small glass. One of the labourers holding it very carelessly, the parson begged him, not to break it, for says he, I have had it these twenty years.—Pardon me, cried the wag, it is the *smallest thing of its age* that ever I saw.

WHEN Marechal de Montmorenci, was confined by cardinal Richlieu, in the castle of Lectoure, the ladies sent

him a present of a large pie, in which he found a silken ladder, long enough to descend from his window down to the prison. The Marechal's servant made the first attempt, broke the ladder and his thigh. This alarmed the centinels, who secured the master, and a few days after he was executed.

AT the commencement of the late American war, a body of fourscore old men, formed themselves into a military company in Pennsylvania. They were chiefly German emigrants, and had served with reputation in Europe. The commander was nearly 100 years of age, and had been in 17 pitched battles. The drummer was 84, and nearly the whole corps had past the limits of threescore years and ten. In room of a cockade, they wore a black crape round their arms.



SEAT of the MUSES.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

HYMN, for GOOD FRIDAY.

I.
WAKE thou my sword! *Jehovah* said,
It woke, obey'd the high command,
And bath'd in blood on *Jesus'* head,
Smote down, the man of *God's* right hand.

II.
Why leap'd the blade from mercy's sheath?
Why wrapt for slaughter, gleam'd the sword?
That kills—and makes alive from death.
What rous'd the vengeance of the Lord?

III.
Stern *Justice* drew the weapon forth,
Soft *Mercy* aim'd the mortal blow;
Then, *Judgment* pass'd on all the earth,
Now, *Truth* a seal'd release can show.

IV.
All hail! great plan of plans divine!
First counsels of the mighty *God*!
Before all worlds, this one design,
Was grav'd on archives, wrote in blood.

V.
The heavens may perish, earth decay,
Suns turn to night, and moons wax pale,
Th' Almighty love of *Calvary's* day,
The blood of *Christ*, can never fail.

VI.
What he began, ere time begun,
Eternity shall but complete;
Nor Hell in arms against the son,
The triumphs of the Cross defeat.

April 6, 1792.

The DYING SHEPHERD : A PASTORAL.

(By Fergusson.)

I.
NEAR the heart of a fair spreading
grove,
Whose foliage shaded the green;
A shepherd repining at love,
In anguish was heard to complain.

II.
O Cupid! thou wanton young boy!
Since with thy invisible dart,
Thou hast robb'd a fond youth of his joy,
In return grant the wish of his heart.

III.
Send a shaft so severe from thy bow,
His pining, his sighs to remove,
That *Stella*, once wounded, may know,
How keen are the arrows of love.

IV.
No swain once so happy as I,
Nor tun'd with more pleasure the reed;
My breast never vented a sigh,
Till *Stella* approach'd the gay mead.

V.
With mirth, with contentment endu'd,
My hours flew wantonly by;
I sought to repose in the wood,
Nor from my few sheep would I fly.

VI.
My reed I have carelessly broke,
Its melody pleases no more;
I pay no regard to a flock,
That seldom hath wander'd before.

VII.
O *Stella*! whose beauty so fair,
Excels the bright splendour of day,
Ah! have you no pity to share,
With him that is lost in decay.

VIII.
For you I have quitted the plain,
Forsoaken my sheep and my fold;
For you in dull languor and pain,
My moments of sorrow are told.

IX.
For you have my roses grown pale,
They have faded untimely away,
Ah! will not such beauty bewail,
A shepherd thus gone to decay?

X.
Since your eyes still requite me with scorn,
And kill with their merciless ray,
Like a star at the dawning of morn,
I fall, to their lustre a prey.

XI.
Some swain who shall mournfully go,
To whisper love's sigh to the shade,
Will haply some charity show,
And under the turf see me laid.

XII.
Would my love but in pity appear,
On the spot where he mouldeth my grave,
And wet the green sod with a tear,
'Tis all the remembrance I crave.

XIII.
To the swain then his visage he turn'd;
'Twas wan as the lilies in May;
Fair *Stella* may see him inurn'd,
He hath sigh'd all his sorrows away.

The LOVER and the FRIEND.

ENDU'D with all that could adorn,
Or bless, the first and fairest born!
A soul that looks superior down,
Let

Let giddy fortune smile or frown ;
With age's wisdom, not her years,
Myra, all excellence appears ;
Then, who can blame me, if I blend,
The name of lover with the friend.

Like Noah's dove, my busy breast,
Has rov'd to find a place of rest !
Some faithful bosom, to repose,
And hush, the family of woes.
Then, do I dream ? or have I found,
The fair and hospitable gound ?
Ah ! quit your sex's rules, and blend
A lover's wishes to the friend.

Absence I tried, but tried in vain !
It heals not, but upbraids my pain ;
For thee ! I'd bear the reaper's toil ;
For thee ! consume the midnight oil ;
Then to your judgment, would I owe
All that I read, and write, and know ;
Can those who wish, like me, pretend,
To part the lover and the friend ?

Come then, and let us dare to prove,
Disinterested sweets of love ;
For generous love no dwelling finds,
In poor and mercenary minds :
Laughs at life's idle fluttering things,
Look down with pity upon kings ;
Careless who like, or discommend,
Blest in the lover and the friend !

Oh ! come, and we'll together haste !
O'er life's uncomfortable waste :
Bear the sharp thorn, to find the rose,
And smile at transitory woes ;
Keep the high goal of hope in view,
Nor look behind, as others do ;
Till death, and only death shall end,
At once the lover and the friend.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

The ACKNOWLEDGMENTS of GRATITUDE.

Inscribed to the Rev. Mr. Lewis, late Rector
of Christ's Church, Boston.

FRRIEND of my youth ! my friend sincere !

To fond remembrance more than dear,
Accept these grateful lays :
Though rude the verse—yet warm it flows,
And strong this feeling bosom glows,
With energetick praise.

'Twas thine—and heaven reward the deed,
My devious wandering steps to lead,
From error's thorny road ;
Nay more—thy word with suasive art,
Spoke comfort to the throbbing heart,
And eas'd misfortune's load.

'Twas thine—and blessings crown thy hours,
To summon forth those latent powers,
Which penury's cold frost,
Had long benumb'd : Alas ! the gale,
That whirled o'er poverty's bleak vale,
Has wretched thousands lost.

'Twas thine—and God the boon repay,
For many a sad eventful day,

To check the heart drawn sigh :
Yes ! memory graves it on my soul :
And *Laura* dying, bare the scroll
Of aims, to worlds on high.

Friend of my youth ! My real friend !
Health, fortune, bliss, thy steps attend,
And strew life's path with flowers ;
Till Death's soft sleep shall peacefully resign,
Thy gentle spirit to its source divine,
The fire of human, and angelick powers.
G. R.

April 4, 1793.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

STANZAS. To an Infant Daughter.

YES ! nature's voice has strung the lyre,
Affection fans the muses fire ;
Come, fancy then, from fairy land,
My pencil guide with gentlest hand ;
To gratulate in tender lays,
The hope of my declining days ;
And bless the morn that gave this child,
In kindest wishes soft and mild.

To rock the cradle, where you sleep,
May hovering angels vigils keep,
And watching round the bed of rest,
On downy couch, or snow white breast,
By pleasing dreams thy mind compose,
To happy slumbers of repose,
Where no ill demons dare intrude,
To vex the innocent and good.

Far, far away, be all the train,
Of keen, acute, infantile pain,
Nor sickness spread her baleful wings,
With feverish darts and poison'd stings :
But rosy health, with beauty's form,
And all the graces ever warm,
In streams of bliss around thy heart,
The purest tides of life impart.

And when arriv'd at nobler hours,
Where reason opens the mental powers ;
May blest religion, woman's friend,
From heavenly climes to thee descend ;
And lead thy footsteps from the gate,
Where slatt'ring tyrans constant wait,
To tempt the mind from virtue's hill,
And guide to paths of specious ill.

O be it thine, in every stage,
Of childhood, youth or ripen'd age,
To never give a moment's pain,
To one of life's uncounted train ;
But acting well thy destin'd part,
Sincere in soul—upright in heart,
Preserve an open generous mind,
And live the friend of human kind.

Or if ordain'd the path to tread,
Where Hymen lights the nuptial bed,
May chaste affection fan the flame,
Nor love of gold—nor hope of fame,
To pride or folly yield thy hand :
But worth and virtue tie the band,
Whilst honour, constancy and truth,
Shall crown thy age and bless thy youth.

L.
The

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.
The AFFECTIONATE TRI-
BUTE: AN EXTRACT.

(In Memory of a Beloved Wife.)

SAY, shall the bard, who oft has wept for
woe, (hearse?)
Refuse the tear at *Laura's* grief borne
Whilst mimic vice assuming virtuous shew,
Boasts the proud glories of emblaz'ning
verse.

Forbid it heaven! I scorn th' ignoble
thought, (mourn,
To reverence virtue ev'ry muse shall
This sacred law, the prince of poets taught,
And pour'd the solemn note on friend-
ship's urn.

Ah! would to God! I felt no keener pain,
Than social nature's sympathetick smart,
Then reason, might the bitter tear restrain;
Nor stab'd affections wound this bleed-
ing heart.

But hapless lot, I've seen life's noon tide
ray, (stead:
Post with life's conqueror on the pale fac'd
I've seen the morn, which spoke a cloudless
day, (mead.

Wast to the tomb from health's empurpled
Come, memory come! and turn thy vari-
ous page;

Each pleasing hour recal to fancy's view:
Whilst the fond verse, shall pitying souls
engage,

And ask your tears--ye sentimental few!
Studios of right--in pure devotion's ways,
My *Laura* trod the human path divine;
No airy folly mark'd her hallowed days,
Or justly said, this passing moment's mine.

A safe companion--and a steady friend,
She never dealt in scandal's busy art;
To censure dead--but constant to commend,
And heal the wounds of slander's poison'd
dart.

Kind to the poor--the denizens of woe,
Her mite she gave, a little, free will all;
Pity, compassion, charity's bright glow
Enrich'd the gift--nor heaven e'er deem'd
it small.

By nature form'd for pure connubial love,
Her soul consenting gave the plighted
hand.--

But, ah! design'd for nobler joys above,
A gentle seraph cut the silken band.

Calm in that hour, when firm'd nature
fails, (ed flight:
She lookt, from earth with heaven direct--
And upward borne, on faith's triumphant
fairs, light.
The saint ascending, sought the realms of
O.

S O N N E T.

NATURE, sweet mistress of the penfive
mind!
As on the sandy shore I musing stand,

And see around the wonders of thy hand,
I feel each passion sooth'd, each sense refin'd.

The icy plains above the whispering tide,
The dreary woods that bound the ex-
tensive view, [hide,

The light blue clouds that sol's pale lustre
Vary thy charms and every charm renew.

Thee, when young *spring* sports on the
spangled green;

When *summer* blushes in her rosy bowers,
When welcome *autumn* yellow plenty
showers,

Or *winter* storms amid the alter'd scene;
Still let me love, still woo thee to my arms,
For peace and virtue bless the heart that
nature charms:

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.
EXTEMPORANEOUS STANZAS.

By a young Lady.

AH me! for my hopes are all gone--
The girl whom I love is--no more:
In my looks pleasure ceases to dawn,
And my heart with distraction is tore.

I rage and I roam like a bear,
When I think of the cause of her flight;
Had it been by grim death, I declare,
I could sleep with composure all night.

A rival! a coxcomb! it was,
Who deprived me of all I held dear;
His address, with the help of my foes,
Has conquered. I drop a sad tear!
LAURILLA.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.
LLWHEN and GYNETH.

Translated from the Welsh.

WHY art thou griev'd? Ah! why,
my troubled soul? [height,
Dark are the mists that skirt yon airy
Loud hollow beating waves hoarse mur-
muring roll: [ful on the sight.
And *Llathryb's* towers gleam dread-

There sleeps my love--of me he thinks--
he dreams-- [wall

Yon moon, shy entering thro' the broken
May touch his cheek--oh envied! happy
beams! [I call!

Gyneth awake! Youth of the spear--

Strong breaker of the crimson shield! arise!
Yrganvey's daughter from the couch of
leaves--

Wand'ring to find thee--solitary sighs,
Tears wet her face, and the full bosom
heaves.

Bleak is the blast that howls amid the wood.
Haste to thy *Llwhen*--the hunter's dog
is still. [for blood,

Away--the black brow'd *Banworth* pants
Storm of the South--he sweeps from
Molina's hill.

Ah

Ah spare! the blue ey'd damsel bathes thy
feet, (thy name.

The bard with snowy beard shall bless
The horn far sounding from *Arfel's* seat
And *Llwen* shall *Bantworth's* mercy loud
proclaim.

He lives--lives in my sight--*Gyneth*--I see,
Down from thy prison.--The tower of
death--descend,

Quick scented foes are near--this moment
flee: (speak! my friend.

Speak! I am chill'd--I faint--Speak!
This fluttering heart holds not its wonted
place.

How dim is *Gyneth's* eagle piercing eye!
Where are the blooming honours of thy
face?

And where the ringlets of the raven dye?

I live no more.--Cold as the dead man's
hand (prey

Is this pale corpse.--The mighty bird of
Has eat my flesh.--Haste--rouze the war-
like band; (delay.

Bid † *Rodrick* speed--nor *Owain's* foot

Come, *Owain*! and avenge thy brother's
fall, (field.

With morrow's sun rush dreadful to the
Rodrick! Obey--hear--from the airy hall!

Put on the helm--the corselet bind--and
lift the shield.

Yrganwy's daughter! graceful blue ey'd fair!

We soon shall meet.--Collect my scatter-
ed bones, (pair,

Raise the turf tomb--to *Tiewi's* stream re-
And the green grafs adorn with rude
mark'd stones.

Till the bold huntsman has beheld my
grave, (thorn;

Or shepherd's boy brush'd off the envious
My spirit roves with the unburied brave,

Who wander restless--wretched and for-
lorn.

Stern Lion of the field! *Llwen* weeps thy
death,

Rodrick and *Owain* rest--my fire is old:
The harp of victory sounds not on the
heath: (told.

Nor shall they hear the tale thy ghost has
Thousands have perish'd--and return'd no
more. (consume?

Why then should grief my days and nights
Yes--it shall be--to *Tiewi's* surge wash'd
shore (the tomb.

I'll haste--collect thy bones--and build

There shall the summer lasting flower
abide.

Of will I view it at the dawn of day;
And when the western main the sun shall
hide, (clay.

When I am gone, 'twill flourish on the

Traveller! pluck not the rose on *Gyneth's*
grave.

Yrganwy's daughter, faithful to her trust,

† *Rodrick* and *Owain*, brothers to *Gyneth*.

Vol. IV. April, 1792.

Tarries not long--soon--shall she join the
brave-- (dust.

Wither--fall--die--and mingle dust with

The first seven verses, contain the Soliloquy of
Llwen the daughter of *Yrganwy*, of *Arfel*, who is
in search of her love *Gyneth*, confined by *Bantworth*,
in the castle of *Llathryth*. The four succeeding
verses are the answer of *Gyneth*, whose spirit appears
at a grated window. The remainder, is the reply
of *Llwen*; and exhibits a beautiful portrait of fe-
male constancy, heroism, and love.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

The LASS of EDEN GROVE.

A New Song, to the tune of "The Lass of
Richmond's Hill."

I.

IN *Eden Grove*, there dwells a maid,
Adorn'd by every grace;
The pearls that deck the dewy shade,
Confess her fairer face.

Chorus.

The sun has spots, the rose has thorns,
And poisons mix with love;
But every spotless charm adorns
The lass of *Eden Grove*.

II.

The sparkling, soft, cerulean eye;
Bright virtue's starry zone;
The smile of spring's favonian sky;
These charms are all thy own,
The sun has spots, &c.

III.

The frozen veins of age have felt,
New youth in *Eden Grove*;
Thy smiles like *Spring*, the frost can melt,
And warm the heart with love.
The sun has spots, &c.

IV.

The monarch quits his dazzling throne,
And seeks thy rural lot;
To find in thee a richer crown,
A palace in a cot!
The sun has spots, &c.

V.

While toy-ennamour'd eyes admire
The gaudy bubble, fame;
Thy virtues brighter joys inspire,
And softer honours claim.
The sun has spots, &c.

VI.

Thy charms the noblest laurel prove,
The hero's meed outshine;
And round the brow of faithful love,
Perennial garlands twine.
The sun has spots, &c.

VII.

When *Cupid* all his darts has hurl'd,
From thee he draws supplies,
And *Hymen's* flambeau lights the world,
From thy resplendent eyes.
The sun has spots, &c.

VIII.

To thee, sweet nymph, the captive soul,
Pours forth its votive lay;
'Tis

'Tis bliss to own thy soft control ;
'Tis rapture, to obey.

Chorus.

The sun has spots, the rose has thorns,
And persons mix with love,
But every spotless charm adorns
The lips of Eden Grove.

CELADON.

Cambridge.

ANACREON'S DOVE.

*A Translation from the Greek, the completion
of which employed Dr. Johnson 52 years.*

LOVELY courier of the sky,
Whence and whither dost thou fly ?
Scatt'ring as thy pinnions play,
Liquid fragrance all the way :
Is it business ? Is it love ?
Tell me, tell me, gentle dove.
Soft Anacreon's vows I bear,
Vows to Myrtale the fair ;
Grac'd with all that charm the heart ;
Blushing nature, smiling art,
Venus courted by an ode,
On her hard the dove bestow'd,
Vested with a master's right,
Now Anacreon rules my flight :
His the letters that you see,
Weighty charge consign'd to me :
Think not yet my service hard,
Joyless task without reward ;
Smiling at my master's gates,
Freedom my return awaits.
But the lib'ral grant in vain,
Tempt me to the wild again :
Can a prudent Dove decline,
Bilful bondage such as mine ?
Over hills and fields to roam,
Fortune's guest without a home ;
Under leaves to hide one's head,
Slightly shelter'd, coarsely fed ;
Now my better lot bestows,
Sweet repast and soft repose ;
Now the generous bowl I sip,
As it leaves Anacreon's lip ;
Void of care and free from dread,
From his fingers snatch his bread ;
Then with luscious plenty gay,
Round his chamber dance and play ;
Or from wine as courage springs,
O'er his face extend my wings ;
And when feast and frolic tire,
Drop asleep upon his lyre.
'Tis all, be quick and go,
More than all thou canst not know ;
Let me now my pinnions ply,
I have chatter'd like a pye.

A PERSIAN LOVE ELEGY.

HOW few are lur'd by Love's delightful
voice ! (er flies ;
To fordid wealth each youthful flatter-
But fortune well rewards the venal choice,
With hourly discord and repentant sighs.

Spare, oh my friends, the killing counsel
spare, (kneel ;

Nor bid me to the nymphs of Tauris
I cannot pour my flatteries on the fair,
Nor feign the passion which I do not feel.

Fair are the maids of Tauris ;—fair the
maids (display ;

Which Spaban boasts and Casben's walls
Sweet are the girls of Salem's peaceful
shades, (winds away.

And sweet the nymphs where Demar

Alas ! it is not beauty's smile divine,

Can swell the constant rapture of my
breast,

No ! 'tis that secret charm, and only thine,
Can make me happy and secure me blest.

Should I by wealth, by specious wealth be-
tray'd, (impart,

To some new nymph my lifeless hand
How could I press with love th' expecting
maid ? heart.

How beard the murmurs of a breaking

Let angry fortune all her gifts resume,
Pleas'd I'll resign the fruits of all my
toil ;

I cannot be unhappy in my doom,
If on her lover Mirva deign to smile.

Me, cannot fortune's gloomy frowns dismay,
Nor sink in dark despair my cheerful
mind ;

Mere clouds that pass the radiant orb of day,
Dim for a while, but leave no trace be-
hind.

Curs'd be the wretch and doom'd to dwell a-
lone, (ing waste,

Midst the wild roar of Tadmur's howl-
Who weds the virgin to his heart unknown,
Tho' with the treasures of Golconda grac'd.

Where is the sweet discourse that never tires ?
Each fondling act, that souls delight to
prove ?

The soft endearment, kindling soft desires ?
The sigh, the smile, the tear of tender
love.

Methinks the murmur of reproof I hear,
The wish to part, the deep desponding
sigh ;

I see th' averted cheek, the upbraiding tear,
Scorn's killing smile, and hate's disdainful
eye.

Ah ! could my heart to ev'ry virtue dead,
Desire with other damsels to be blest,
Lose the soft image of my long lov'd maid,
I'd tear the fond inconstant from my
breast.

Hope lately sung in Ofar's lonely bower,
The pride of Persia, Selim shall be thine !
No more the charms my solitary hour,
No more I kindle at her voice divine.

Sweet Siren, shall I never hear thee more ?
Haste with thy smiles and magick looks
along ;

I know thee faithless—yet thy voice adore :
Oh haste and still delight me with thy song.

LINES

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

LINES to ALOUETTE.

AH! could the breath of friendship
whisper peace, (retire;
To thee with promis'd hope she'd soon
Bid the sad plaintive lay forever cease,
And tune to joy the sprightly moving
lyre.

And yet her hapless reed of woes might tell,
Youth has its pains—What age exempt
from care? (cell,

Grief finds the white hair'd Hermit in his
And draws the vagrant solitary tear.

Or say, what morn till noon, what noon
till eve,

Ere yet has past without a sombre ray?
Where does the gale of peace eternal
breathe? (lay?

Ah, where's the heart but owns a pensive
Come, from thy bosom wipe the dew of
grief;

Let consolation mild her oil infuse;
Give thy tir'd heart to songs of gay relief;

Bid the sweet lyre attract and smile the
muse.

Go, softest peace, in *Alouette's* grove to live,
Go, crest in joy, illumine his spw'ring
morn; (give,
And from thy wing its whitest feather
From off the rose to brush the rankling
thorn.

LAVINIA.

April 22, 1792.

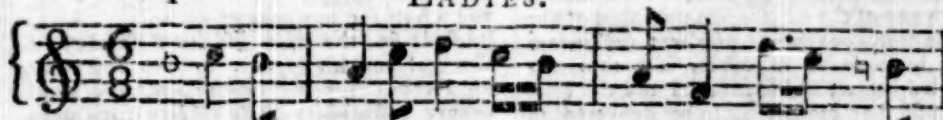
HENRY: A FRAGMENT.

THOUGH Henry roves a distant clime,
Thro' woods and over hills sublime;
He keeps Selina still in mind,
And breathes his vows on ev'ry wind;
But oh! the bliss which fancy eye
Far from the anxious lover flies.

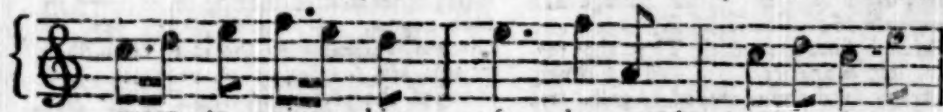
The trav'ler thus o'ertook by night,
Beholds a distant vap'rous light;
Preserves it for a cottage fire,
And fees it further still retire;
At length the gleam, by wind unborne,
Leaves the bewilder'd wretch to mourn.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

A CATCH, for three VOICES. Suitable for three
1 LADIES.



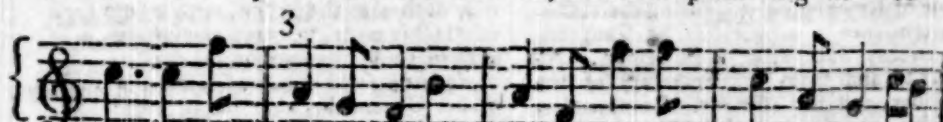
If 'tis joy to wound a lov - er, how much



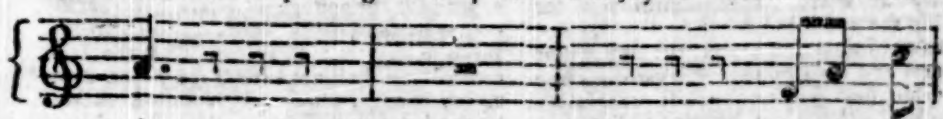
more to give him ease, how much more to give him



ease, when his pas - sion we dis - cov - er, Oh! how pleas - ing 'tis to



please, Oh! how pleasing 'tis to please! The joy re - turns and we re-



ceive

Trans - ports



great - er than we give.



COLLECTION OF PUBLICK ACTS, PAPERS, &c.

[Continued from page 200.]

No. XXXV.

AND be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall rob any carrier of the mail of the United States, of such mail, or if any person shall rob the mail, in which letters are sent to be conveyed by post, of any letter or packet, or shall steal such mail, or shall steal and take from or out of the same, or from or out of any post office, any letter or packet, such offender or offenders shall on conviction thereof, suffer death.

And be it further enacted, That the deputy postmasters shall, respectively, publish, at the expiration of every three months, in one of the newspapers published at, or nearest the place of his residence, for three successive weeks, a list of all the letters then remaining in their respective offices; and at the expiration of the next three months, shall send such of the said letters as then remain on hand, as dead letters, to the general post office, where the same shall be opened and inspected; and if any valuable papers or matter of consequence, shall be found therein, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, to cause a descriptive list thereof to be inserted in one of the newspapers published at the place most convenient to where the owner may be supposed to reside, if within the United States, and such letter and the contents shall be preserved, to be delivered to the person, to whom the same shall be addressed, upon payment of the postage and the expense of publication.

And be it further enacted, That the following letters and packets, and no other, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage, under such restrictions as are herein after provided; that is to say; All letters and packets to or from the President or Vice President of the United States, and all letters and packets, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to or from any member of the Senate, or House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their actual attendance in any session of Congress, and twenty days after such session. All letters to and from the Secretary of the Treasury, and his assistant, Comptroller, Register, and Auditor of the Treasury, the Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the Secretary at War, the Commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States, the Postmaster General and his assistant: *Provided,* That no person shall frank or enclose any letter or packet, other than his own; but any publick letter or packet from the department of the Treasury may be franked by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the as-

sistant Secretary, or by the Comptroller, Register, Auditor, or Treasurer; and that each person before named shall deliver to the post office every letter or packet enclosed to him, which may be directed to any other persons, noting the place, from whence it came by post, and the usual postage shall be charged thereon.

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall counterfeit the hand writing of any other person, in order to evade the payment of postage; such person or persons, so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That every Printer of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations, as the Postmaster General shall provide.

And be it further enacted, That all newspapers conveyed in the mail, shall be under a cover open at one end, carried in separate bags from the letters, and charged with the payment of one cent, for any distance not more than one hundred miles, and one cent and a half for any greater distance: And it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General and his deputy, to keep a separate account for the newspapers, and the deputy postmasters shall receive fifty per cent on the postage of all newspapers: And if any other matter or thing be enclosed in such papers, the whole packet shall be charged, agreeably to the rates established by this act, for letters or packets. And if any of the persons employed in any department of the post office, shall unlawfully detain, delay, embezzle or destroy any newspaper, with which he shall be entrusted, such offenders, for every such offence, shall forfeit a sum, not exceeding fifty dollars: *Provided,* That the Postmaster General, in any contract he may enter into, for the conveyance of the mail, may authorize the person, with whom such contract is made, to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail.

And be it further enacted That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized to allow to the deputy post masters respectively, such commission on the monies arising for the postage of letters and packets, as he shall think adequate to their respective services: *Provided,* That the said commission shall not exceed forty per cent to any deputy, whose compensation thereby shall not exceed fifty dollars, nor thirty per cent to any deputy, whose compensation thereby shall not exceed one hundred dollars, nor twenty per cent to any other

other deputy, except the postmaster at the port where the European packets do, or shall steadily arrive: To whom such farther allowance, in addition to the emoluments of his office, shall be made, as the Postmaster General shall deem a reasonable compensation for his extra services in the receipt and dispatch of letters, originally received into his office, from on board such packets, and by him forwarded to other offices: *And provided also*, That the compensations aforesaid shall not exceed eighteen hundred dollars per annum to any one postmaster for all services by him rendered.

And be it further enacted, That if any deputy postmaster or other person, authorized to receive the postage of letters and packets, shall neglect or refuse to render his accounts, and pay over to the Postmaster General, the balance by him due, at the end of every three months, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, to cause a suit to be commenced against the person or persons so neglecting or refusing: And if the Postmaster General shall not cause such suit to be commenced within three months, from the end of every such three months, the balances due from every such delinquent shall be charged to, and recoverable from the Postmaster General.

And be it further enacted, That all pecuniary penalties and forfeitures, incurred under this act, shall be, one half for the use of the person or persons informing and prosecuting for the same, the other half to the use of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to make provision, where it may be necessary, for the receipt of all letters and packets intended to be conveyed by any ship or vessel, beyond sea, or from any port of the United States to another part therein; and the letters so received shall be formed into a mail, sealed up and directed to the postmaster of the port to which such ship or vessel shall be bound. And for every letter or packet so received, there shall be paid, at the time of its reception, a postage of one cent. And the Postmaster General may make arrangements with the postmasters in any foreign country for the reciprocal receipt and delivery of letters and packets, through the post offices.

And be it further enacted, That the deputy postmasters, and the persons employed in the transportation of the mail, shall be exempt from militia duties, or any fine or penalty for neglect thereof.

And be it further enacted, That all the surplus revenue, of the general post office, which shall have accrued, previous to the first day of June next, not heretofore appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated towards defraying any deficiency which may arise in the revenue of the said department for the year next ensuing.

And be it further enacted, That the act passed the last session of Congress, intituled

"An act to continue in force, for a limited time, an act, intituled 'An act for the temporary establishment of the post office,' be, and the same is hereby continued in full force until the first day of June next, and no longer.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for the term of two years, from the said first day of June next, and no longer.

[This act approved by the President, February 20, 1792.]

NO. XXXVI.

An ACT relative to the Election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the Officer who shall act as President in case of Vacancies in the Offices both of President and Vice President.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That except in case of an election of a President and Vice President of the United States, prior to the ordinary period as herein after specified, electors shall be appointed in each state for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, in every fourth year succeeding the last election, which electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives, to which the several States may by law be entitled at the time, when the President and Vice President, thus to be chosen, should come into office: *Provided always*, That where no apportionment of Representatives shall have been made after any enumeration, at the time of chusing electors, then the number of electors shall be according to the existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives.

And be it further enacted, That the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, at such place in each state as shall be directed, by the legislature thereof; and the electors in each state shall make and sign three certificates of all the votes by them given, and shall seal up the same, certifying on each that a list of the votes of such state for President and Vice President is contained therein, and shall by writing under their hands, or under the hands of a majority of them, appoint a person to take charge and deliver to the President of the Senate, at the seat of government, before the first Wednesday in January then next ensuing, one of the said certificates, and the said electors shall forthwith forward by the post office to the President of the Senate, at the seat of government, one other of the said certificates, and shall forthwith cause the other of the said certificates, to be delivered

ed to the judge of that district in which the said electors shall assemble.

And be it further enacted, That the executive authority of each state shall cause three lists of the names of the electors of such state to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the electors on or before the said first Wednesday in December, and the said electors shall annex one of the said lists to each of the lists of their votes.

And be it further enacted, That if a list of votes, from any state, shall not have been received at the seat of government on the said first Wednesday in January, that then the Secretary of State shall lend a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody such list shall have been lodged, who shall forthwith transmit the same to the seat of government.

And be it further enacted, That Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors, and the said certificates, or so many of them as shall have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons who shall fill the offices of President and Vice President ascertained and declared, agreeably to the Constitution.

And be it further enacted, That in case there shall be no President of the Senate at the seat of government on the arrival of the persons entrusted with the lists of the votes of the electors, then such persons shall deliver the lists of votes in their custody into the office of the Secretary of State, to be safely kept and delivered over as soon as may be, to the President of the Senate.

And be it further enacted, That the persons appointed by the electors to deliver the lists of the votes to the President of the Senate, shall be allowed, on the delivery of the said lists, twenty five cents for every mile of the estimated distance by the most usual road, from the place of meeting of the electors, to the seat of government of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any person appointed to deliver the votes of the electors to the President of the Senate, shall, after accepting of his appointment, neglect to perform the services required of him by this act, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

And be it further enacted, That in case of removal, death, resignation or inability

ty both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

And be it further enacted, That whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the executive of every state, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each state, specifying that electors of the President and Vice President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several states within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing: *Provided,* There shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said first Wednesday in December, but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification, that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, in the year next ensuing, within which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen, and the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and others, shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed in this act.

And be it further enacted, That the only evidence of a refusal to accept, or of a resignation of the office of President or Vice President, shall be an instrument in writing, declaring the same, and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the Secretary of State.

And be it further enacted, That the term of four years, for which a President and Vice President shall be elected, shall in all cases commence on the fourth day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the electors shall have been given. [This Act approved by the President, March 1, 1792.]

ABSTRACT of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

[Continued from page 209.]

LEGISLATURE of the UNION, THIRD SESSION.

Wednesday, January 25, 1792.

A MOTION heretofore made by Mr. Dayton, being called up and agreed to, with an amendment, it was resolved,

that the President of the United States be requested to lay before the house the official communications, which have taken place between the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania,

sylvania, and the Secretary at War, with respect to the raising of troops within and under the authority of said state: And a committee was appointed to wait on the President with the above resolution.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill to ascertain and regulate the claims of half pay invalid pensioners; and having further amended the same, ordered it to be engrossed, for a third reading.

Thursday, January 26.

An engrossed bill, to ascertain and regulate the claims to half pay, and to invalid pensions, was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on a bill making provision for the protection of the frontiers.

After some debate on the increase of the military establishment, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again, and a reading of some of the confidential communications from the President being called for, the gallery was ordered to be cleared.

Friday, January 27.

The Speaker laid before the house, a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, inclosing a copy of his indent account.

The order of the day being called for, on the Western Frontier business, the doors of the gallery were shut.

Monday, January 30.

A message was received from the Senate by their Secretary, with the bill to establish the post office and post roads within the United States, passed the Senate with amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the house.

These being read, the order of the day was called for, on the bill making effectual provision for the defence of the frontiers, and the house went into a committee of the whole, having previously cleared the galleries.

Tuesday, January 31.

A report from the Secretary of War, on the petition of sundry seamen of the late navy of the United States, was read. This report states that the several petitioners were necessarily absent from their country at the time prescribed by law, for receiving the ballances due to them respectively, for their services, and suggests the propriety of repealing, or suspending so much of the limitation ordinance, as precludes their receiving said balances—laid on the table.

The order of the day was called for, on the frontier business, and the galleries cleared.

Wednesday, February 1.

An engrossed bill, making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the Frontiers, was taken up for a third reading, and to have the blanks filled up, whereupon the galleries were cleared.

Thursday, February 2.

Mr. Steele laid the following motion on the table: "That a committee be appointed to enquire into, and report to this house,

their opinion of the number of Indians now in arms against the United States, the documents whereon that opinion may be founded, the causes of the delay of the federal army on the Ohio, the scarcity of provisions and forage, the quality of the powder, and such other causes as may have been, in the judgment of the committee, conducive to the late unfortunate defeat."

The amendments of the senate, to the bill for establishing the post office and post roads within the United States, were taken into consideration by the house, and all of them agreed to, except one or two, which respected a variation in the cross posts.

Friday, February 3.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the fishery bill; this motion, after some opposition by Messieurs Parker and White, who urged the superior importance of immediate attention to the militia bill, was agreed to: The bill was then read by the clerk, and on the first section's being repeated by the chairman, Mr. Giles moved that it should be struck out: This motion being seconded, a debate ensued, in which Messieurs Giles and Murray spoke in opposition to the bill, and Messieurs Ames, Gerry, Laurence, Fitzsimons, and Barnwell in favour of it: The committee rose without coming to a vote, and had leave to sit again.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that the Senate have agreed to the amendments of the House, made to the amendments, by the Senate, to the post office bill.

Monday, February 6.

Mr. Balowin presented a petition from General James Jackson, setting forth that he had not, until a very late period, received notice of the regulations established by the house, for the trial of the contested election for the state of Georgia, and of the time limited for collecting of evidence: That he had agreed with the attorneys of General Wayne, for a prolongation of the term; in case it should meet the approbation of the house, and requesting that the house would agree to a postponement of twenty days.—Granted.

Tuesday, February 7.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house, a report from the Secretary of Treasury, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Benson from the committee appointed, reported a bill for apportioning representatives among the people of the several states, according to the first enumeration, and providing for a second enumeration, and for apportioning representatives thereon, to compose the house of representatives of the 3d day of March, 1797.

Wednesday, February 8.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, inclosing copies of the official communications which had

had taken place between him and the Governor of the state of Virginia, respecting the temporary defence of the frontier of this Commonwealth.

A bill for apportioning representatives among the several states, according to the first enumeration; and making provision for a second enumeration, and an apportionment of representatives thereon, to compose the house of Representatives of the third day of March, 1797, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Gerry gave notice, that if the post office bill is, by the approbation of the President, passed into a law in its present form, he will move for bringing in a bill, to amend it, by reducing the postage of News Papers.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the fishery bill, and having gone through, and amended it, rose, and reported it, with the amendments; the House immediately took it into consideration, and adopted it. The bill was then further amended.

Thursday, February 9.

The bill for the encouragement of the bank and other cod fisheries, was read a third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on a bill received from the Senate relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in both.

The ninth section was struck out, in which the President of the Senate pro tempore, was designated to act as President in case of vacancies.

A motion was then made to add a new section to the bill appointing the senior associate judge, as the person to fill the vacancy.—A motion was made to amend this proposition, by substituting the Secretary of State, instead of the senior associate judge: A debate ensued, after which the committee rose without taking the question, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. S. Bourne, from the committee of enrolment, presented the post office bill, and Mr. Speaker signed it.

Friday, February 10.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the President bill, and after some debate, the ninth section, was amended by substituting the Secretary of State, for the time being, instead of the President of the Senate, pro tempore, as the officer to act as President, in case of a double vacancy—affirmative, a majority of 7.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended—the house proceeded to consider the amendments.

Monday, February 13.

A Committee was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, to continue the act,

declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode Island.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill sent from the Senate, relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice President: Upon which, after some debate it was resolved that the bill and amendments be again recommitted to a committee of the whole house tomorrow.

The House then, in Committee of the whole, took into further consideration the bill for apportioning the representation of the inhabitants of the United States. After some time spent therein the Committee rose, and the chairman reported progress. The same to be taken into consideration tomorrow.

Tuesday, February 14.

Mr. S. Bourne reported the due enrolment of the fishery bill; which was then signed by the Speaker, and sent to the President for his approbation.

Mr. Sterrett, reported a bill declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of the State of Maryland, and to continue in force certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode Island. Read twice, and made the order of the day for next Monday.

The President and Vice President bill, was again called up.

To ascertain the number of electors, a variety of amendments were proposed to the first Section, and being debated, were withdrawn or rejected, and at length the Committee agreed to the following— which electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States may, by law, be entitled at the time, when the President and Vice President thus to be chosen, should come into office: Provided always that where no apportionment of Representatives shall have been made after any enumeration, at the time of choosing electors, then the number of electors, shall be according to the existing appointment of Senators and Representatives.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill, with the amendment; and the house proceeded to consider the same, and a division being called for, the question was taken, and passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Secretary Otis informed the house, that the Senate had passed a bill for regulating processes in the Courts of the United States, and providing compensations for the officers of the said courts, and for Jurors and Witnesses.

Wednesday, February 15.

The President and Vice President bill was read a third time and passed with amendments.

The bill for regulating processes in the Courts of the United States, &c. was read.

Ordered

ordered to be printed, and referred to a select Committee, to examine and report.

Mr. W. Smith, called for the second reading of a memorial, presented by sundry inhabitants of the State of South Carolina, who were engaged in commerce previous to the late revolution, praying relief from the inconveniences under which they labour, in consequence of having been obliged to receive payments in depreciated paper currency, and to pay their British creditors in specie.

The memorial was referred to a Committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

The house then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the representation bill.

The question being taken on a motion to substitute the first day of October 1792, instead of October 1793, as the period for an increase in the representation, it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Vining, to apportion the Representatives as follows, New Hampshire 5 members; Massachusetts, 16; Vermont, 3; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 8; New York, 11; New Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 14; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 21; Kentucky, 2; North Carolina, 12; Georgia, 2.

After a short time spent in discussing the proposition, the Committee rose and reported progress. Adjourned.

Thursday, February 16.

Mr. Grove laid on the table a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to bring

in a bill for building a light-house on Bald head, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, in the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Macon laid on the table a resolution, that the comptroller of the Treasury be directed to lay before the house a statement of the balances remaining unpaid, which may have been due by individuals to the United States, previous to the fourth day of March 1789; and to inform the house, whether any, and what steps have been taken to recover the same; and also to furnish a statement of sundry sums of money entrusted to individuals previous to the said fourth of March, 1789, and not yet accounted for.

The house then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the representation bill. After some debate, on Mr. Vining's motion for allotting five representatives to the State of New Hampshire, Mr. Benson, proposed the following amendment.

"Be it enacted, that from and after the third day of March, 1793, the house of Representatives shall be composed of, a number of members equal to the quotient of the whole number of persons in the States included in this Union, divided by 30,000, which members shall therefore be elected within the several States, according to the following apportionment, that is to say, within the State of New Hampshire, &c."

This motion, after prolix debate, passed in the negative, and the Committee rising reported progress.

(To be continued.)

The GAZETTE.

SUMMARY of FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY.

THE Grand Seignior has caused an order to be published throughout the extent of his dominions, forbidding all musklemen, upon the most rigorous penalties, to insult any christian, of whatever sect he may be, and especially not to make use of the opprobrious appellation of Christian Dog.

POLAND.

This country at present, is far from being in a situation equal to that of France; but there are some individuals who endeavour to render it equally unhappy. The pleasing prospect which the revolution offered us, is not yet realized, because its enemies have succeeded in retarding the complete success of it; and to render it entirely illusive, they employ the usual means, namely that of sowing dissension, in the internal parts of the kingdom, and applying for the intervention of foreign Courts.—The project of selling the Starosties, is the apple of discord which they have thrown,

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on purpose, to divide the minds of the Diet. In vain, has the King offered personal sacrifices; in vain tried every effort to reconcile them; his attempts have hitherto been fruitless, and we are at a loss to conclude in what manner this discussion will be settled, so as to satisfy all parties.

The Diet having been informed, that a conspiracy against the Constitution, had been entered into, by the Grand General, Count Branicki and other nobles, the matter was immediately taken up, and the King delivered a discourse upon this occasion, replete with the energy of patriotic sentiments; in consequence of which they unanimously agreed to defend the constitution, against all enterprizes which might be formed against it: And also decreed that whoever opposes the constitutional laws, shall be punished with death.

Another confederation was on the point of breaking out in the Ukraine, but happily terminated, by the Empress of Russia's positive declaration to the Count Rzewski, that

that she approved the Polish constitution, and would never support any person, whose views were to carry fire and sword through that country. The Count Besborodko also, who is the Russian Plenipotentiary, formally answered the Polish emigrants at Jassy, that his instructions relative to the affairs of Poland are, not to countenance any insurrections, as the Czarina determines that Poland shall rest in peace.

R U S S I A.

Mr. de Segur, Ambassador at our Court, from France, has been assured by the king in person, that he was disposed to second the views of the Emperor. In consequence of which Mr. de Segur has solicited an immediate recall.

R U S S I A.

Party runs very high in the Capital, since the death of Prince Potemkin. Those who are in the interest of the Grand Duke, exclaim much against the burdens and expense of the war, while the other party urge the glories of it; and the valuable tract of territory wrested from the Turks. Between these two parties, the Empress knows not how to conduct herself, as several powerful persons are at the head of each.

The police of Petersburg, in consequence of instructions from the Court, has obliged all Innkeepers to sign an engagement, that they will give immediate information against any three or more persons, whom they may overhear, talking on the French Constitution.

S W E D E N.

Mr. Gausin, charge des affaires from France, having received orders to present once more, the letter of notification, with the new Constitution accepted by the King; and in case of a refusal to quit the court and the capital, he accordingly presented the same, and it being refused acceptance, he immediately quitted Stockholm.

Lieut. Col. Baron Killingborn, whose sentence of death, upon occasion of his refusal to act in 1788, was changed by the King into that of perpetual imprisonment, has made his escape.

The finances of this country, are in such a ruinous situation, that the King finds himself under the necessity of convoking the States. His Majesty, notwithstanding, still perseveres in his intentions of favouring the French princes, for all the officers of the army, have received orders to remain with their regiments; and no leave of absence is granted, under any pretext.

A composition has been invented by Mr. Acken, a Swedish Chymist, which instantaneously extinguishes fire: Two experiments have been made at Drottningholm, upon two houses covered with tar and tallow, and filled with combustibles. A small quantity of Mr. Acken's composition being put into the water thrown on the houses, the fire was extinguished in eight minutes.

No less than 70 Swedish merchantmen,

are at present in the Mediterranean: The late rupture with Algiers fills the commercial part of Stockholm with great uneasiness.

I T A L Y.

The cardinal of York, the present head of the Stuart Family, maintains in as high a tone, as any of his predecessors, his claim to the British crown. He is now circulating among his friends a large medal with his bust, and the Royal Superscription of Henry 11th King of Great Britain, France, Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. with a cross at his breast. On the reverse is the figure of Hope, encircled with this motto, *Not by the will of Men, but by the will of God.*

We hear from Spain, that 40 millions of the new Faith, have been publicly executed at Madrid. They suffered separately, in order to strike the greater terror into the people.

H O L L A N D.

The house of Hope, at Amsterdam, has found a great increase of banking business; by their concerns with the French princes. This misfortune however attends it, that it is transacted chiefly with crowned heads, in which there is not always the most exact remembrance of promises.

The first of September, a loan was made for the United States of America at Amsterdam of 6 Millions of Florins at 5 per cent. Mr. Short, immediately afterwards negotiated a loan in Antwerp of three millions at four and a half per cent; and another loan has since been effected at 4 per cent. This is owing to the confidence, which monied men entertain of Mr. Hamilton's abilities as a Financier.

Our Government has put into commission 36 armed Vessels.

G E R M A N I C K E M P I R E.

A horrid plot has lately been discovered at Brussels. Four persons of consideration were at the head of it. The design was to massacre the Archduchess, the Prince her husband, and the emigrants. Twenty of the accomplices have been apprehended and their papers seized. Five houses, where their operations were concerted, have been delivered up to the fury of the Austrian soldiery. Forty more suspected persons are closely watched. A general spirit of revolt is still alive in these provinces, and some regiments of imperial cavalry, are actually in pay of the insurgents.

The Emperor has determined, in consequence of the representations from the peasantry of Stiria to permit them to send deputies to the assembly of the States. He has also come to a resolution to bring the Brabanters to reason, since they were not willing to profit by his lenity. The ultimatum has been sent by a courier to Brussels, and if they do not submit, all the rigour of the law will be enforced against them.

A late writer upon government, whose work is sanctioned by imperial authority, declaims against the exemption of the nobility

lay and clergy from taxes, and the injustice of confining the most distinguished and lucrative employments to the former. He reprobates also the game laws, as destructive of agriculture, and personal servitude, as pregnant with every political mischief.

The Turkish ambassador at Vienna, being complimented by the clergy, returned an answer very singular, and not much to be expected from the mouth of a Mahomedan. "I commend myself, said Ratic, to your prayers, we all have the same God, and only pray to him in different languages."

It is certain that 21 battalions of infantry, and 28 squadrons of cavalry have received orders to be in readiness for marching. These troops amount to 30,000, and when united to those which Field Marshal Bender, can spare from the Netherlands, will form a corps of 50,000. These are esteemed sufficient to cope with an army of 190,000 Frenchmen, who, it is supposed, are so intoxicated with liberty, that they have forgotten military subordination.

Requisitorial letters have been sent to the different Princes and States of the Empire to give them free passage.

The French Emigrants, embodied in military association, are to be found chiefly in the country of M. de Rohan, and are thus stationed.

At Cappel, Reichen, Oberkirk, Oppen, and in an adjoining convent, are 3000. In the town hall of Oberkirk are 300 soldiers of the regiment of Berwick.

M. Conde is lodged in the Abbey, adjoining the church, from which he has expelled the monks. He has with him about 200 English horses. The regiment of Requeti is quartered in the stables of the peasants. Requeti himself is at Reichen, but comes every day to Oberkirk, to visit M. Conde. His wife and daughter who were at Offenbourg are now at Fribourg. Two imperial regiments commanded by M. de Cobourg are arrived, and four more are expected.

FRANCE.

It has been decreed, that all the troops composing the King's body guards, should swear, to be faithful to the nation, the law and the King; to maintain the constitution of the Kingdom; to watch over the security of the King's person, and to obey no order or requisition foreign to the purpose for which they were embodied.

2dly. This oath is to be taken annually before the municipal officers of the city, where the King may reside.

3dly. While the Legislative body is assembled, this guard shall not follow the King if he establishes his residence, at more than twenty leagues from the place of their meeting, and on no account whatever are they to attend him out of the kingdom.

The National Assembly, being desirous of establishing a uniformity of weights and measures, have ordered the academy of

Sciences to make the necessary preparations for this purpose. The estimate of expense is £16,875 lawful money.

The section of Rex Crois, has renounced the use of sugar and coffee, till they can be had at more reasonable prices, and invited the other 47 sections to join them.

Monuments of Louis XII. and Henry IV. styled by Mr. Lambert the only French King's who proved themselves to be the fathers of their country, are speedily to be erected in the pantheon.

The following plan, proposed by Mr. Herault, and adopted by the National Assembly, exhibits the determinations of France, respecting the Emperor.

1st. The King, shall by a message, be requested to declare to the Emperor, that he cannot hereafter treat with him, but in the name of the French Nation, and by virtue of the powers constitutionally delegated to him.

2. The King shall be requested to ask the Emperor, if as the head of the house of Austria, he intends to live in peace and good understanding with the French Nation; and if he renounces all treaties and conventions directed against the sovereignty of the Nation.

3. The King shall be requested to signify to the Emperor, that in case he shall, before the first of May, fail to give full and entire satisfaction upon all points above stated, his silence, as well as every evasive, or dilatory answer, will be considered as a declaration of war.

4. The King shall be entreated to adopt the most efficacious measures to put the troops in a state to act upon the first orders they may receive.

5. The National assembly enjoin the diplomatick Committee, to report as soon as possible, on the treaty of 1756.

A spirited manifesto, has been drawn up, by the celebrated Condorcet, at the request of the National Assembly. It is addressed all the States and powers of Europe, and breathes the animated love of Liberty.

The National Assembly, have granted a general pardon, to those officers and soldiers who having abandoned their colours, and gone into foreign countries, shall return in the course of the year 1792.

Mr. de la Fayette, has set out from Paris for Metz, to assume his command in the national army. At his departure, the battalions of the Parisian Guards paid their respects to him, and a numerous escort conducted him to the Thuilleries, where he took leave of the King.

The number of Mr. Orleans's creditors is 28181 their demands consequently are immense. His revenues are about 67 millions of Livres, but inadequate to defray his debts and expenses. The recapitulation of the debts, fills 43 folio pages of a pamphlet which has been two months preparing. His creditors have taken possession of his Estates and allowed him an annuity.

Mr.

Mr. Narbonne, Minister at war, delivered the Marechal Batons, to Messieurs Rochambeau and Luckner, accompanied by a very elegant address, to which these veteran officers replied in most pathetic speeches.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Birth day of the President of the United States, was celebrated in London, on the 11th of February, at the Virginia Coffee House, Cornhill; and 13 elegant and sentimental toasts were given from the chair, with great applause.

A new institution among the Jews on the plan of Sunday Schools, promises much utility to the lower class of that people, as teaching on their own Sabbath is forbid. A certain number of the male sex are to be instructed gratis in English reading, writing and arithmetick on a Sunday, and a certain numbers to be apprenticed to trades.

Mr. Herschel has discovered that Saturn has two rings, separated by an interval of 996 leagues, through which he clearly perceived the sky. He has measured the outer diameter of the ring and found it to be 80,710 leagues. He has also found that the fifth satellite of Saturn turns on its axis in 79 days, 7 hours, 47 minutes, which is the term of its revolution; so that it always presents the same face to that planet.

The committee appointed to inspect the monument of Howard, have determined that it shall be executed, under the eye of the Royal Academicians, and Mr. Bacon is to be the Architect.

Mr. Balisario, the celebrated Jew, a few moments previous to his dissolution, requested his sons, to purchase a particular number in the Irish Lottery. They complied with their father's request, and it came up 1000/.

A man who lives near Petersburg is afflicted with such an immoderate degree of thirst, that it obliges him to drink the astonishing quantity of 3 gallons of water per day and one per night, in which practice he has continued 23 years.

Mr. Cox, in the account of his late voyage to China, mentions a very remarkable circumstance. They fished in a pond 120 feet deep, in which they caught various sorts of fish. These were immediately boiled in a hot spring close by. The two waters were so near, that a person might stand with a leg in each.

On a lake in new South Wales, near Botany Bay, the Governor has discovered a race of Black swans, which species, though proverbially scarce in other parts of the world, is here by no means uncommon. It is a very noble bird, larger than the common British Swan, and equally beautiful in form.

Upwards of 1000 families in Birmingham have left off the use of sugar; a sure and certain blow, if followed by 35,000 families more, to the Slave Trade.

Dr. Priestley lost thirteen manuscripts,

when his house was destroyed by the rioters at Birmingham, some of which were transcribed, and ready for the press.

The prince of Wales, met with a severe wound, from one of his favorite Horses. As he was caressing the animal, it turned round, and tore a piece of flesh from the sinewy part of his arm.

The projected bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, has been thrown out in the Irish Parliament, by a great majority.

The slave trade abolition societies are mustering new forces and come forward in the present session with accumulated vigour.

The sum of money produced by the works carrying on in the county goal of Dorset, amounted last year to £75, 7, 9. It is worthy of notice, that the number of persons committed to the above prison, has considerably abated, since working has been the fashion.

The Fazely and Birmingham canal company, which has proved so advantageous to that seat of industry and arts, and on which was expended upwards of £100,000, is now so far improved in value, that a share which cost £140, was lately sold by Auction for £1080.

BRITISH AMERICA.

We have been favoured with the following account of the Earthquake, at St. Paul's Bay, Canada.

"All the shocks were from East to West, and did the most damage within the breadth of two leagues, comprehending in their course the lower part of St. Paul's Bay, striking North and South, the lower end of the island of Coudre, and the lower parts of the Eboulements. Within the above space 21 Chimnies have been thrown down and damaged. One stone house almost entirely demolished, several others split, and many stoves and ovens broke down, besides the damage done to the church of the Eboulements.

It is remarkable that during the first days the shocks came on regularly at the same hour, and from the 6th of March to the 19th, there were four or five, shocks a day.

The 17th, about half after five, o'clock in the evening, a globe of fire, appearing to the eye of the size of a 48lb ball, was observed coming from the south east, and at the height of about 140 toises disappeared in its perpendicular descent above St. Paul's Bay, after bursting with an explosion.

Many old people remark, that for several quarter centuries back, earthquakes similar to the present have happened, which lasted forty days, and find their return tolerably exact every 25 years, to a year or two of variation, and that the present is the third, which to their recollection, have taken place in the same season, within the difference of a month or two.

In the history of Canada, mention is made of a more violent earthquake, in the month of July, 1663, than any felt since, having

then lasted 6 months. And dating from that period, there has been one, every quarter of a century,

DOMESTICK CHRONICLE.

GEORGIA.

A Mr. Hagup, in the Southern Territory of the United States, has invented and finished a carding machine, which will card 100lbs. of cotton per day with only the assistance of one hand. He has a spinning machine of 50 spindles. Cotton is raised in considerable quantities in that territory. Some farmers last year, raised 1000wt. each, which upon a moderate calculation is the produce of an acre.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The pilot boat, Brothers, was overset by a sudden squall of wind, in 7 fathoms water and every person on board perished. By this fatal disaster the city of Charleston has lost nine of its ablest branch pilots, and eight families their only support. A generous subscription was immediately filled up for the relief of the disconsolate families, and upwards of £500 sterling immediately paid down.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The General Assembly at their last session, passed an act to prevent the wilful and malicious killing of slaves; also an act to prevent excessive gaming.

VIRGINIA.

The following melancholy accident happened, at York town. The driver of the Stage at Hampton having waited the usual time for the passengers to take their breakfast, was preparing to seat himself on the box, when the horses were suddenly affrighted and immediately ran off with the stage. The driver not having time to fix himself properly, fell to the ground, the wheels ran over him and put a period to his life. The horses continued their route to the half way house, about 12 miles distant from York, where they had usually been fed, without injuring any part of the stage. It is remarkable that the same driver, had one of his thighs broke the last summer, by the stage overturning and falling on him.

Premiums of 500 dollars or medals of that value, have been offered by the commissioners of the Federal buildings in the new City of Washington, for plans of the President's house, &c. Of a capitol to contain a conference room; a room for the representatives, sufficient to accommodate 300 persons each, and a lobby or antichamber to the last: A senate room of 1000 square feet area: An antichamber or lobby to the last: 12 rooms of 600 square feet area each, for committee rooms and clerks offices. The whole to be of brick,

The commissioners of buildings, in the

Federal City, of Washington, have contracted with Mr. Harbaugh, the eminent Baltimore mechanick, for the erection of a stone bridge over rock creek, at the spot where its waters are discharged into the Potowmack, and at the west end of the street, marked out in the plan of the city for the post road.

MARYLAND.

A fine breed of Persian sheep, is raised in this state. The original stock is owned by Mr. Gough. The ram lambs sell for 20 dollars each.

Two causes of great importance to the interests of humanity were decided at the last court. A gentleman and lady, found guilty of cruelly beating their negroes, were severely fined, besides an assessment of heavy costs.

To obtain pure seed wheat that will not smut.

Take a peck, more or less, of as good wheat and as free from smut as can be obtained. Sow it, at a distance from any other wheat, and in rows, so as you can best walk through it, and examine every head, when beginning to blow, and till it fills out, watch and examine it daily, in the most careful manner, for the smutty ears or heads. Cut off, pull up, and convey carefully away, all that has any or the least appearance of smut, as soon as it appears. Let the grain stand, till it is very ripe, as long as it can stand without damage.

Reap and thresh it where no smutty wheat has been, then spread it on a floor by itself, where it will receive no damage, stir it, and keep it so spread, that it will not be in the least danger of heating, till seed time, when use it.

DELAWARE.

A pilot boat, in crossing Christiana creek, near Wilmington, unfortunately overset, and filled with water. A Mr. Rawley was drowned and four young ladies, all sisters, by the name of Philpott.

We hear, that a number of the Oneida chiefs and warriors on their route to Philadelphia, visited the Moravian Society, at Bethlehem. They were received in the spirit of peace, and the addresses of the chiefs, are replete with animated Philanthropy.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislature of this state, have by law established a library in each of the counties, to every one of which the publick contributes from 800 to £1200. By the same law a free school is also established in each county, the teachers of which are to have handsome salaries.

The

The elegant statue of the late Benjamin Franklin, presented by William Bingham, Esq. to the library company of Philadelphia, has arrived from Italy. It is a superb piece of sculpture, and executed with singular taste.

The chiefs and warriors of the five nations, have had an audience, of his Excellency the Governour, at the council Chamber. Three of the chiefs made a general acknowledgment of the polite treatment they had received, but declined giving a formal answer, till another opportunity. The room in which they were assembled was mentioned, as the ancient meeting room, in which their ancestors and ours, had frequently brightened the chain of friendship; and this circumstance, together with the presence of the far greater part of the beauty of the city, had an evident effect upon the feelings of the Indians, and seemed particularly to embarrass the elocution of the farmer's brother.

The Indian chiefs entertained a number of the citizens, with a sight of one of their festive dances. The music, on these occasions, is chiefly vocal, accompanied with the beat of a small drum. The dancers join in the chorus. There is no variety of figures; all follow the leader, in a circle round the music, and imitate his motions. There is but little variety in their steps; they consist of hopping upon each foot alternately; falling heavily upon the flat of the foot, or rather heel. They accompany their steps with a variety of motions, with each, and sometimes both hands. Their bodies sometimes erect, sometimes bent. They aim not at agility but rather at a display of vigour, and an appearance of violent exertion.

Mr. Joseph Scott, of Philadelphia, has published proposals for engraving and printing, by subscription, a geographical clock, fitted to the meridian of that city, exhibiting at one view, the time of the day or night in every part of the globe, when it is any hour or part of an hour at Philadelphia, with the longitude east or west of it. In the center of the clock or moveable pasteboard, there will be delineated a planisphere of the earth, with all the geographick lines accurately designed, so as to give the young mind a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the leading principles of geography: And on the periphery, or margin of the planisphere, the latitude will be graduated from the equator to each pole. To be elegantly engraved and printed on superfine paste board, made purposely for it; with it will be given, printed on letter press, on fine paper, and an elegant type, a full and satisfactory description of the clock, the planisphere of the earth, &c.

Another artist, has lately invented, and executed a time clock, with a pendulum on a new construction. The pendulum is a solid bar of iron, the size of which is not very material. This bar moves by two pi-

vots, in two sockets, something in the manner of a scale beam. The pivots are placed at an equal distance from the ends of the bar, but somewhat higher than the center of the breadth of the bar. Their distance from that center, on which distance the vibrations of this horizontal pendulum depends, is regulated by a screw. The operation of the screw is to increase or diminish the distance of the pivots from the center of the thickness of the pendulum, according as its vibrations are too quick or too slow.

The funeral of Peter Jaquett, the Oneida chief, was attended by 10,000 people; among whom, were all the characters of high distinction; ecclesiastical, military and civil.

NEW JERSEY.

On the 26th ult. between the hours of 11 and 12 at night, three men violently entered the house of Judge Carle, of Morris county; one of whom knocked down a woman, into whose apartment they first entered, and who attempted to rise from her bed. The other two hastened to the room where Judge Carle and his wife lay, one of them made immediately to his desk, and after some time took the drawers which contained his bonds, and emptied their contents into the fire; the other man made to the bed with a club, whom the judge engaged, but knocked down several times by the third man, and much wounded in other parts, he retreated up stairs. A servant who came to his assistance was also knocked down, but got from the house and alarmed the neighbours. One or two, are taken up and committed to prison.

The Rev. Dr. T. Jones, preached his half century sermon at Morristown on the 1st of April. This venerable gentleman has baptized upwards of 2000.

NEW YORK.

Mr. Samuel Green, has invented and taken a patent for a machine, that safely conducts persons and effects from houses when on fire. This machine will deliver ten people, or effects in proportion, from any height, every minute, and in the greatest safety.

Mr. John Robinson, who has been a prisoner in Algier's ever since June 1785, has lately arrived at New York, from captivity. The ransom of himself and Charles Coffin, was £700 sterling. He left 12 Americans in the most deplorable slavery.

We hear from Clinton County, that three Indians who had been hunting the late season, were robbed of their peltry, and one of them, of his life, by two white men, who had joined their company: After which the Indians came upon the white men, recovered the furs, and killed one man.

The society for the relief of distressed prisoners, in the course of the year 1791, have afforded relief to 71 prisoners; by distributing among them, as their respective necessities required, 1008lb. of bread, 825lb.

of

of beef, 216lb. of pork, 32 loads of wood, 324 quarts of potatoes, 73 quarts of beans, 2 pair of woolen overhauls, and 4 shirts.

The citizens of Albany, have subscribed a considerable sum for the encouragement of the maple sugar manufactory.

CONNECTICUT.

The dwelling house of his Excellency Matthew Griswold was lately consumed by fire. The particulars of this accident have not come to hand.

Mr. Asa Woodworth of Franklin, who is sometimes unfortunately troubled with the palsy, as he was shaving, cut his throat accidentally, and his life is now despaired of.

RHODE ISLAND.

At the last Superior Court held in South Kingston, those persons who have been confined in Newport during the winter, on suspicion of being accessory to the supposed murder of Mr. Thomas Mowry, were all discharged.

The fine new ship, President Washington, built in the state of Rhode Island, was sold at Calcutta, for 120,000 Rupees, or 16,000l. Sterling.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We hear from Enfield, in the upper part of Keene, that as two men were crossing a pond, in pursuit of a moose, one of them being thirsty, and perceiving a hole which had been cut through the ice by some fishermen, he stooped down to drink; but being possessed of a long red nose, a fish supposed he had some bait, and made bold to snap at it, when the man suddenly throwing his head back, drew out a trout which weighed three pounds four ounces.

On Wednesday, was found floating in Dover River, the body of Mr. Abraham Peeble, of Assispee, who has been missing ever since last November. A jury of inquest was summoned upon the body, who brought in their verdict, misfortune.

VERMONT.

The wife of Mr. Obadiah Rice of Hartland, was on the 2d instant safely delivered of three boys. Two of whom are now living, and likely to do well.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Rev. Joseph Eckley, is chosen to deliver the Artillery Election Sermon, in June next.

The Hon. Henry Jackson, Esq. has accepted his appointment of Major general of the first division of the militia of this Commonwealth, and has been commissioned accordingly.

Intelligence is received from New York, by the ship Washington, that the brig Hope, Capt. Ingraham, and brig Hancock, Capt. Howell, both of Boston, had arrived in or near Canton, from the N. W. coast of America, in about 14 months. The Hope spoke the ship Columbia, Capt. Gray on the coast, who informed Captain Ingraham, that his second officer, Mr. Joshua Caswell, with several of the Columbia's men, had been massacred by the Natives.

The Middlesex Medical association, agreeable to their new arrangement, met at Concord. After the summary business of the society was transacted, the association, accompanied by some of the neighbouring clergy, the magistrates and selectmen of Concord, with the Gentlemen of that town and many others from a distance, went in procession to the meetinghouse. After a well adapted prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Osgood, a discourse was delivered by Dr. John Brooks of Medford. Its subject, was, an enquiry into the causes which had protracted the advances of the healing art until this last century. The great necessity of experience and attentive observation were forcibly inculcated; which, together with a view of the present respectable state of Physick, and the happy means of attaining it, in this commonwealth, closed an oration sensibly composed and handsomely delivered.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Boston*, Mr. William Blake, to Miss Sally Gendell; Mr. Ezekiah Hudson, to Miss Nancy Howe; Mr. Daniel Stockwell, to Miss Nancy Hazleton.—*Danvers*, Mr. Edward Bancroft, to Miss Phebe Bancroft; Mr. Robert Bray, to Miss Sally Ropes; Mr. Levi Rumrill, to Miss Betsy Bliss.—*Salem*, Mr. Thomas Vincent, to Miss Hannah Cloutman.—*Newton*, Mr. Abijah Savens, to Miss Sukey Winchester.—*Portland*, Mr. James Kettle, to Miss Polly Quincy.—*Lowell*, Mr. Nathaniel Cobb, to Miss Anna Knapp.—*NEW HAMPSHIRE.*—Mr. John Thorndike, to Miss Dolly Wilson; Mr. John Bartlett, to Miss Jane Carr.

RHODE ISLAND.—Capt. Samuel Jeffers, to Miss Betsy Drew; Mr. Benjamin Hammond, to Miss Sally Nichols; Mr. Thomas Hicks, to Miss Lydia Irish; Mr. Reuben Tabor, to Miss Meriba Bennett; Mr. Benjamin Waterman, to Miss Rhoda Matthewson; Capt. John Lyon, to Miss Lydia Reed; Mr. William Collins, to Miss Betsy Pettes.

CONNECTICUT.—Mr. William Woolsey, to Miss Elizabeth Dwight; Mr. Hendrick Dew, to Miss Hannah Gibbs; Mr. Russell White, to Miss Susanna Burr; Mr. Glover Mansfield, to Miss Polly Aikin; Abel Foot, to Miss Jennett Platt; Mr. Ebenezer Farmer, to Miss Bartrara; Mr. Timothy Kingsley, to Miss Sybil Fiske; Mr. Joseph Price, to Miss Betsy Fellows; Mr. Nathaniel Fairchild, to Miss Sarah Bennett; Mr. Peter Christopher, to Miss Rebecca Saltontall; Mr. John Bolles, to Miss Betsy Army; Mr. Ephraim Wheeler, to Miss Kitty Williams.

NEW YORK.—James Barton, Esq. to Miss Violetta Distorway; Mr. John Macaulay, to Miss Katy Sloan; Thomas Cooper, Esq. to Miss Catharine Colden; Mr. James Seton, to Miss Nancy Hoffman; Mr. George Rich, to Miss Nancy Wright.

Mr. William Boyd, to Mrs. Freeman; Mr. Peter Thomson, to Miss Rachel Stoo; Capt. Drew, to Miss Watkins.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr. Isaac Neale, to Miss Kammerer; Mr. Henry Capper, to Miss Bartholomew.

KENTUCKY.—Hon. Henry Innes, Esq. to Mrs. Shields.

VIRGINIA.—Hon. Paul Carrington, Esq. to Miss Simms; Mr. Robert Horfe, to Miss Charity Williams; Dr. John Braceto, to Miss Henrietta Nicholson.

MARYLAND.—Vachey Dorley, to Miss Nancy Poole; Mr. Joel Green, to Miss Elizabeth Buck; Mr. James Reley, to Miss Ann Lee.

DEATHS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston, Mr. William Amory, 27; Mr. Bartholomew Kneeland, 67; Miss Betty Jones, 13; Mrs. Lydia Kidder; Mrs. Sarah Henly, 38; Mrs. Lydia Williams; Mr. Thomas Neale, 59; Mr. Samuel Horner 60; Miss Elizabeth Parker, 13; Mr. James Kanny, 56; Mrs. Ruth Winslow.—Andover, Mrs. Anna Cummings, 73; Mr. Samuel Stevens, 14.—Alford, Miss Achsah Hurlburt.—Boxford, Deacon John Dornon, 53.—Brookfield, Mrs. Patridge, 83; Mr. Josiah Hamilton, 67.—Braintree, Mr. Ebenezer French.—Danvers, Mr. Ebenezer Dale, 36.—Dorchester, Mr. John Blackman, 67.—Easthampton, Mrs. Rebecca Wrights.—Hingham, Mr. John Cushing, jun.—Hanover,

Mrs. Bass, 46.—Ipswich, Miss Sally Noyes.—Lincoln, Capt. Benjamin Phillips, 76.—Marblehead, Mrs. Sufannah Homans, 66. Isaac Mansfield, Esq. Capt. Richard Stacey.—Middleborough, Mr. Ebenezer Washburn, 94; Mrs. Hannah Pinkham, 98.—Milton, Miss Bathsheba Babcock, 31.—Norfbampton, Mrs. Baker, 73.—Newton, Miss Betty Stitia.—Newburyport, Mr. John Herbert.—Portland, Mr. John Nichols.—Peterham, Mr. John Croft, 95.—Rebboth, Mrs. Mathers.—Roxbury, Mr. Richard Crease, 60; Andrew Cazeau, Esq.—Sutton, Mrs. Mary March, 70; Mrs. Mehitable Freeland, 40.—Salem, Capt. Caleb Manning, 45; Mr. Jephthah Leathe, 33; Mrs. Sufannah Saunders; Mr. Seth Ring. Mr. Ebenezer Phippen; Mr. Moses Nash, 50; Mrs. Mary Grant, 59; Mr. Nathaniel Fitt, 42; Mrs. Mary Tufts; Mrs. Mary Keiby, 92.—Uxbridge, Dr. Nahum Willard.—Watertown, Samuel Filke, Esq. 30.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Mr. George Goodwin, 64; Mrs. Underwood, 61; Rev. Dr. John Tucker, 70; Mrs. Elizabeth Hooper, 54; Hon. Samuel Ashly.

RHODE ISLAND.—Mrs. Rebecca Cooke; Mrs. Sufannah Goddard, 36; Mrs. Hannah Cooke; Mr. Jeremiah Wilkinson, 85; Capt. Henry Dayton, 40; Miss Polly Fry, 14; Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, 52; Mr. James Brown, 73; Mrs. Priscilla Jencks, 34; Dr. John Chase, 41; Mrs. Mary Mc'Gee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, for APRIL, 1792.

D.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Daily Mean	Wind.	Weather.
	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.			
1	29 92	29 90	29 92	40	60	49 5	49 8	W. NW.	Fair.
2	91	92	92	51 5	75 5	56 5	61 2	W.	Hazy, Fair.
3	30 08	30 16	30 19	43	63	46	54	SW. E.	Fair.
4	27	29	29	37	69 5	54	53 5	E. S.	Hazy, Fair.
5	22	11	08	53	67	57	59	S.	Cl. Fair, Hazy.
6	10	03	29 87	50 5	55	60	55 2	SW. E. SW.	Fog. Cl. Ha. Rain.
7	29 78	29 95	30 17	59	54	42 5	51 8	SW. NW.	Rain, Fair.
8	35	30 29	19 34	52 5	39	41 8	41 8	NW. E. S.	Fair.
9	03	29 29	29 76	41 5	60	56	52 5	SW.	Cloudy.
10	29 71	77	99	57	64 5	90	57 2	SW. W.	Rain, Fair.
11	30 08	30 00	81	44	45	40	43	E.	Cl. Rain, Cl.
12	29 89	29 93	30 00	39 5	50	37 5	42 3	N.	Cloudy, Fair.
13	99	96	29 84	39	46 5	40	41 8	SE. E.	Fog. Cl. Rain.
14	55	42	48	39	50	40	43	N. E. SW.	Ra. Cl. Fair.
15	60	63	64	34	42	36 5	36 8	SW.	Fa. Ice, morn.
16	71	79	87	31	45 5	36	37 5	SW. W.	Fa. Ice, morn.
17	75	57	59	39 5	49	42	43 5	SE.	Rain, Cloudy.
18	62	66	73	37	46	37	40	N. E.	Ra. Cl. Fair.
19	86	87	82	35	52 5	44	43 2	NW. SW. S.	Ha. Fa. Ice, morn.
20	85	85	85	42 5	57	39	46 2	NW. NE. E.	Ha. Cl. Fair.
21	90	90	82	41	49	40	43 3	N. E.	Cloudy.
22	74	72	68	42 5	51 5	37	43 7	NE.	Cloudy, Fair.
23	64	62	64	34	59	45	46	N. E.	Hazy, Fair.
24	72	77	88	42	53	47	49	W.	Hazy, Fair.
25	97	30 01	97	39	54	44	45 7	W. E.	Fair, Cloudy.
26	82	29 69	58	44	41	41	42	NE.	Rain, storm.
27	61	65	70	37	48	44	43	W. N.	Cloudy, Fair.
28	72	70	71	40	57	45 5	47	W. S. W.	Hazy, Fair.
29	80	83	85	48 5	61 5	53	53 3	NE. E. S.	Fair.
30	29	85	26	55	70	62	62 3	SW. SE. W.	Fair.

Mean of the Month, 47 6.